PUNJAB ADMINISTRATION REPORT

1902-1903

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1902-1903.

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REPORT

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PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

[The "year" throughout this report is not invariably the financial year ending 31st March 1903. At the heading of each chapter a reference is given to the departmental reports which contain details of the subjects dealt with. The "year" of the present report is for each such subject the year mentioned in the title of the departmental report so referred to. In general it may be said that the "year" in Chapters I, IV, V, VII, VIII and IX means the financial year ending 31st March, in Chapter II it is the revenue year ending 30th September 1902, and in Chapters III and VI it is the calendar year ending 31st December 1902.

Last year's report was a decennial report and as such contained many chapters of permanent interest to which reference may be necessary in order to understand the working of the Administration; but under the orders of the Government of India these chapters are not repeated each year. For facility of reference, however, a short summary of the headings of the decennial chapters is inserted.

Except where otherwise stated, the Punjab in this report refers to the Punjab as at present constituted.]

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

1. Sir Charles Rivaz, K.C.S.I., held the office of Lieutenant-Governor throughout the year. **Personnel of the Administration.**

2. There have been no noteworthy changes in the Administration during the year. **Changes in the Administration.**

NATIVE STATES.

3. The relations with the various Native States under the control of the Punjab Government are noticed at length in Chapter I of the Report under the head "Tributary States." During the minority of the Mahárája Patiála continues **Relations with Tributary States.**

under the administration of the Council of Regency. Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, whose services have been lent as Accountant-General, and Major F. Popham Young, C.I.E., who is in charge of the settlement, continued to do good work for the Council. The fiscal arrangements of Patiála are now on a regular footing. The Nawáb of Baháwalpur acted as Superintendent of the State for five months while Colonel L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., the Superintendent, was on leave. A fixed boundary line has now been laid down between Baháwalpur and the neighbouring Punjab Districts in place of the shifting river boundary formerly followed. The Heir-Apparent of Máler Kotla on January 1st, 1903, was entrusted with the duties of Superintendent of the State formerly exercised by the Nawáb of Loháru, but the latter is still retained as adviser. Certain selected Chiefs attended the Delhi Darbár, and during it the Kanwar Sáhib of Patiála had the honour of receiving the K.C.S.I., and the Rája of Nábha the G.C.I.E., and the latter was appointed Honorary Colonel of the 14th (Ferozepore) Sikhs. Plague was still prevalent in Patiála, Nábha and Jínd and outbreaks of the disease occurred in Kalsia and Dujána. Rája Bije Sen of Mandi died in December 1902 and has been succeeded by his illegitimate son, Rája Bhowáni Sen, who was selected during his lifetime as his successor. Rája Bije Sen of Keonthal received full powers on June 26th, 1902. Nothing eventful happened on that part of the North-West Frontier which is under the control of the Punjab Government.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Scarcity in Hissar.

4. There was scarcity in Hissar, where the harvests were bad and about two thousand people at the beginning of the year were in receipt of gratuitous relief, but chiefly owing to the stability of the prices of food-stuffs nothing like famine conditions were ever reached, and direct relief was stopped in November. Much indirect relief was given by remission of previously suspended revenue and by suspension of a large portion of the revenue for the year.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Proportion of land revenue subject to fluctuation.

5. The proportion of land revenue classed as fluctuating is steadily increasing. The fluctuating system had in the previous year as the result of the settlement recently concluded been introduced into the Mooltan District, and similarly in the year under report it was extended to Muzaffargarh and to the Fázilka Tahsíl of Ferozepore as the result of re-assessment operations, and at present nearly one-seventh of the total land revenue is classed as fluctuating. There is no doubt that the people derive great advantages from a carefully devised fluctuating system of assessment in tracts where violent fluctuations in harvests are liable to occur, and the experience of its working in a bad year appears to have brought this home to the people of Mooltan.

Collections of revenue.

6. There was an increase in the fixed land revenue demand mainly due to the completion of the revision of assessment in the Jhelum District. The percentage collected, 86·6, was smaller than in the previous year, the reason being that the failure of crops in the Delhi Division and more especially in the Hissar District rendered it necessary to suspend large sums. In addition to this, arrears of previously suspended revenue in the famine

affected tracts of the Punjab were remitted up to the extent of 39 lakhs under the orders of the Government of India. This relief came appropriately in the Coronation year.

Land Alie tion Act.

7. The object of the Land Alienation Act, as was explained in last year's report, is to stop by direct legislative prohibition the alienation of land by peasants to the money-lending classes. Its importance cannot be overestimated, for not only is the political and economic future of the Punjab (which is mainly a province of peasant proprietors) likely to be largely affected by its successful working, but it is a novel experiment in legislation which if successful in the Punjab may be adopted in some form or another in other parts of India. Of course it cannot be expected that in such a short time any very definite conclusions about the effects of the Act could be formed. The working of the Act is not yet perfectly understood by all the Revenue officials or by the people at large, and the normal effect of the Act in so far as transfers of land are concerned cannot be gauged with accuracy for some years owing to the abnormal causes at work both before and after the Act came into force. But with all these reservations it is clear that the Act has brought about a decrease in transfers by mortgage and sale, and this, which was the main object of the Bill, has been accomplished without any great depreciation of the value of land or contraction of credit and without throwing much extra work on the Revenue staff; also it is satisfactory to be able to record that so far few devices appear to have been contrived for evading the provisions of the Act. The law of pre-emption which as at present framed is at conflict with some of its provisions is now under amendment. Thus most of the hopes entertained by the promoters of the Act seem in a fair way to being realised, while most of the fears of the critics of the Act seem to have been prophecies which have not as yet been fulfilled.

Surveys.

8. A detachment of the Government of India Survey was at work in various districts, and did good work; but the Department has not kept pace with the settlement operations in the Province. The work of laying down a fixed boundary between Baháwalpur and the adjoining districts of the Punjab has been referred to in paragraph 3. Similar progress has been made elsewhere in laying down fixed boundaries under the Riverain Boundaries Act.

Settlemen now in pro gress.

9. The two settlements in progress in Muzaffargarh and in the two adjacent tahsíls of Fázilka and Sirsa were drawing near their close towards the end of the year under report. Shortly after the end of the year orders were passed on the assessment of the portion of the Miánwáli District which is being settled along with the Dera Ismail Khan District. The settlement of the Attock Tahsíl had been commenced in the previous year when it was attached to the Hazára District; it is now part of the Ráwalpindi District, of which the remaining tahsíls were brought under settlement in the year under report. In the Ráwalpindi District and in the Háfizabad and Khangah Dográn Tahsíls of the Gujránwála District, which were also under settlement during the year, the maps now in use were prepared at settlements completed within the last 20 years and have been found so accurate that instead of re-measuring villages completely it is only necessary to revise the old maps. The year was devoted to this work in these settlements. The remaining settlement in progress was that of the old cultivation of the Jhang District, which is being completely re-measured.

Government Colonies.

10. The formation of colonies on Government Canals was described in Part I of last year's (decennial) Administration Report. The land on which they are founded was originally waste and belonged to Government. Irrigation turned these wastes into valuable property and the land was parcelled out among selected colonists. Government has, however, retained the ownership of the greater part of the land in its own hands and has let it out on leases the conditions of which curtail alienation as effectually as the provisions of the Land Alienation Act. Having a free hand from the start and being in the position of a landlord with exceptional powers, the Government has been able to pay special attention to the organisation, sanitation, and general welfare of these new communities. The unit of holding is a square of about 28 acres, but the area granted and the conditions attached to the grant differ for the various classes of colonists. These include peasants, yeomen (*i. e.*, peasants of a superior class with a little capital), capitalists, military pensioners, camel service grantees and peasant horse-breeders.

Chenab Colony.

11. Most of the land in the Chenab Canal Colony has been allotted, the gross allotted area being over 1,700,000 acres, and the great majority of colonists have now built their houses. Good progress was made during the year in sinking wells at village sites which it is expected will soon each be provided with one. The colonists live in healthy conditions and there was little sickness during the year. The sanitation of the towns which have been formed is very carefully supervised and drainage schemes have been started in most of them. The need of the colony is communications, but several metalled roads were under construction during the year, and considerable sums have since been devoted to the same purpose, and it is hoped that the railway communications will also shortly be supplemented and improved.

Jhelum Colony.

12. The Jhelum Canal Colony is smaller than the one on the Chenab Canal. The work of colonisation was begun during the year under report, and was much facilitated by the experience gained in the older colony. In accordance with the recommendations of the Horse-Breeding Commission, a large proportion of the area of the colony, nearly three-quarters, will be allotted to colonists on special horse-breeding conditions. One of the most important features of these special grants is that in them succession according to the rule of primogeniture is made compulsory. A consolidated acreage rate takes the place of the varying dues for land revenue, rent and cesses collected on the Chenab Canal. The site of the head-quarters station of the colony, Sargodha, was fixed and the construction of buildings there was commenced.

Court of Wards.

13. Estates which from their size or the political importance of their owners it is important to maintain in a sound financial position are during the minority or incapacity of the owner taken under the management of the Court of Wards. A Bill to amend and consolidate the law on the subject was introduced into the Punjab Legislative Council during the year. There were 43 such estates under the Court of Wards in 1902 and their receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to 17 and 19 lakhs respectively.

The management of the Goler and Sher Shah estates which have been impoverished by the extravagance of the proprietors presents difficulties; the others have yielded satisfactory results.

LEGISLATION.

Military Transport Act.

14. The Bills passed by the Provincial Council during the year were the Delhi Darbár Police Act, which was a purely temporary measure to provide for the needs of the Darbár, and the Punjab Military Transport Animals Act. The latter Act provides for the periodical enumeration and registration of animals in the Punjab fit or ordinarily used for the purposes of military transport, and for the compulsory acquisition of such animals in time of war. It is hoped that the effect of the new Act will be to regularize and distribute the burden which in former frontier campaigns was often unequally and unfairly spread over the districts of the Province.

POLICE.

State of crime.

15. There was more crime in 1902 than in 1901 but less than in 1900. The year 1900 was a year of high prices, and therefore the figures for crime were high. The figures for 1901 showed a decrease in crime generally, and particularly in murders, dakaitis, robberies and burglaries, and this decrease was accounted for by good agricultural conditions as well as by the effects of the special measures undertaken in 1900 for the repression of dakaiti. A number of circumstances in the year now under review were calculated to result in an increase of crime. The agricultural conditions of the preceding autumn and of the earlier part of the year were unfavourable, while during the first half of the year a large part of the Province was afflicted with severe and widespread plague. The unprotected state of places evacuated on account of the epidemic afforded opportunities for thefts and burglaries, while the high death-rate in some districts unsettled the minds of the people and gave rise to a recklessness which resulted in increased crime. Moreover, the presence of plague increased the ordinary difficulties with which the Police have to contend in the investigation of offences. Agricultural prospects, however, improved in the latter part of the year, and plague, after its seasonal decline in the hot weather, did not again become severe before the end of the year. In the latter part of the year a large contingent of police and village watchmen, whose places were taken by temporary substitutes, was withdrawn from their ordinary duties for about two months for duty at the Delhi Darbár, and some increase of crime might have been expected to follow this as well as the assemblage at Delhi of the multitude which was drawn thither by the Darbár. The employment, however, which was provided for great numbers of people in connexion with the Darbár tended to decrease crime in the eastern districts of the Punjab, and the crime committed during the Darbár itself was inconsiderable, and for this great credit is due to the Punjab Police and the local officers responsible for the Darbár arrangements. Under the circumstances it cannot be said that the rise of crime in 1902 is due to any defects in the Police working, and it is satisfactory to see that there is a decrease in the number of murders.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Percentages of convictions, and of successful appeals.

16. The percentage of convictions obtained in criminal trials fell as low as 27 in the year under report, and on the other hand the number of appeals which met with success rose to 37 in the 100. Attention was drawn in the Lieutenant-Governor's Review of the Report on the administration of Criminal Justice to the facts that Magistrates are often much too lenient to habitual criminals, and that the principle of progressive punishment, which is the only effective way of dealing with such offenders, is not acted upon by some Courts.

PRISONS.

Prisons.

17. Although the number of convicts admitted during the year was greater than last year, the average population of the jails was less, mainly owing to the large number of convicts sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. Owing to various unavoidable causes, the amount earned by the prisoners was less than last year. The total expenditure was lower, but the expenditure *per* prisoner was slightly higher than in the previous year. Although plague was prevalent in many districts of the Province, there were only 3 deaths from plague among the convicts, and, although the death-rate of the free population increased during the year, that of the jail population was less than last year. A special ward for consumptives has been built in the Lahore Central Jail, and similar projects are under consideration for other jails. It is hoped that by means of isolation the increase of this disease which has of late years been noticed among the jail population will be checked.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Decrease in litigation.

18. The decrease in the number of original suits shown in the returns for 1902 is due partly to the effect of the Land Alienation Act in reducing pre-emption and mortgage suits and partly to the scarcity in the Eastern Punjab, which discouraged litigation there. Suits of petty value continued to form a very large proportion of the whole. The amount realized by execution of decrees, 22 per cent. of the value of the money decrees in execution, was, as usual, small. The Hon'ble Judges of the Chief Court are taking steps to improve the working of the Courts in this respect, but there can be no doubt that the statistics do not quite do justice to the results obtained ; many decrees are settled out of Court, and the course of litigation indicates no dissatisfaction with the working of the Courts. In order to expedite the disposal of suits it was arranged during the year that in certain districts in which the amount of civil case work is large, the whole time of certain officers should be devoted to the trial of such cases.

Chief Court.

19. The Chief Court have extended the civil appellate jurisdiction of single benches, and it is hoped that this will expedite the disposal of work in that Court and reduce its large file of pending cases.

REGISTRATION.

Effect of Land Alienation Act.

20. The total number of documents registered continued to decline, owing to the Land Alienation Act, but during the last half of the year some signs of reviving business were noticeable.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Local Boards and Municipalities.

21. There is nothing particular to notice about the working of the District Boards or Municipalities during the year. They have done on the whole well. Plague was not only the cause of decreased receipts in octroi, but it entailed increased expenditure, and expenditure on other projects has had to be necessarily curtailed. Indeed, in some of the districts which were afflicted by plague or scarcity not only has it been found impossible to start any new public works, but difficulty has been found to provide money for the proper upkeep of existing institutions.

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS.

Harvests of the year.

22. In June and July 1902 sufficient rain fell to enable the autumn crop to be sown, and in September and October there was sufficient to mature the autumn crops in most districts and to enable the spring harvest of 1903 to be sown. There was, however, a break in the rains in August which caused large areas of unirrigated crops to dry up in the Kharíf in parts of the Province, and the winter rains were long delayed with the result that there was a similar failure of crops in the Rabi. But, notwithstanding this, the outturn of wheat, which is the most important crop in the Province, was remarkably good, and taking the Province as a whole the two harvests together were only a little below normal. The area harvested considerably exceeded that of the previous year, which was a bad one. As was to be expected in a normal year, prices remained on the whole very steady.

Agricultural improvement.

23. The condition of cattle generally speaking has been good. Fodder, except in a few districts, was sufficient. Inoculation against cattle diseases, though still a new experiment in the eyes of the people, is progressing satisfactorily. Horse and mule breeding has been taken over by the Army Remount Department, who are concentrating their operations in the 10 most important horse-breeding districts and in the Chenab Colony, and the Provincial Veterinary Department will now concern itself mainly with cattle. Several cattle fairs had to be closed owing to the prevalence of plague.

FORESTS.

Forest management.

24. The net surplus income of the Department for the year 1902-03, excluding an extraordinary payment of Rs. 1,61,583 to the Chamba State on account of its share of the profits on the working of its forests for the previous three years, was Rs. 6,22,261, which exceeds last year's income by nearly Rs. 90,000. The increase is mainly due to larger sales of fuel. The value of the produce removed from the forests by right-holders and free grantees was Rs. 7,88,960, which is nearly half as much as the gross income secured for Government. Fifty-eight square miles, mostly in Shahpur, were surrendered by the Forest Department for cultivation:

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

Total imports and exports.

25. The total value of the trade of the Province during the year was £18,300,000 sterling, the imports exceeding exports by about £2,400,000 sterling. The value of imports is nearly the same as last year. The value

of the exports is about normal, last year's export of grain having been exceptionally high owing to the extraordinarily good spring harvest of 1901. The values of the principal articles of export were—grain and pulse, 441 lakhs; raw cotton, 192 lakhs; hides and skins, 45 lakhs; oil-seeds, 38 lakhs. The chief items in the import list were—

European twist and yarn	14 lakhs.
Indian twist and yarn	20 "
European cotton piece-goods	234 "
Indian cotton piece-goods	155 "
European woollen piece-goods	11 "
Indian woollen piece-goods	11 "
Other sorts of manufactured wool	80 "
Sugar	185 "
Metals	155 "
Jute	47 "

Trans-Frontier trade.

26. Kashmir monopolises over 90 per cent. of trans-frontier imports and exports, but both imports and exports have fallen below last year's figures, owing chiefly to the prevalence of plague in Ludhiána, a large trading centre in the Punjab.

General.

27. Karáchi still attracts most of the Punjab trade. There are no noticeable fluctuations in the number of joint stock companies, but the number of ginning factories has increased slightly.

PUBLIC WORKS.

New works.

28. The year was one of activity in the Public Works Department which had a large allotment for disposal in the Province and was also charged with the construction of the Delhi Darbár works and other Imperial projects. The chief works during the year were the construction of the Government of India Civil Secretariat at Simla, which will probably be finished in the summer of 1904; the improvement of the Kángra Valley cart road; the completion of the Ophthalmic Ward to the Mayo Hospital, Lahore; and the conversion of the old Lunatic Asylum at Delhi into a Reformatory. Progress was made with the new civil station of Miánwáli, and also with the buildings at Sargodha, the head-quarters of the new Jhelum Canal Colony. Restoration of old monuments was undertaken at Delhi and at Shahdara near Lahore, and a new treasury was built in the Fort at Lahore in order that a mosque formerly used for the purpose might be vacated and kept as an archæological remain. The drainage system of Lyallpur was practically completed.

IRRIGATION.

Income from canals.

29. The sum invested in Punjab Canals is just under 7 millions sterling, on which interest at 11·3 per cent. was earned as the net result of the year's working after deducting expenditure from income. The area irrigated was over 5½ million acres. The Chenab Canal, the largest of all, which has cost £1,830,621, gave a return of 21·13 on this capital. All the canals earned over 6 per cent. with the exception of the Sidhnai, which suffered from

a late and deficient rainfall, and the Jhelum, which is not yet in full working order. Some of the able-bodied population in Hissar during the period of scarcity migrated temporarily to the Chenab Canal Colony in search of work. The opportunities for labour on the canals, combined with the steadying effect of their large grain-producing area on the prices of food-stuffs, helped to mitigate considerably the scarcity in that district.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

30. The revenue raised in the Punjab during the year amounted to 630 lakhs of rupees, or a little under $4\frac{1}{4}$ million sterling. This includes revenue of the Canal and Salt Departments, but not the receipts of the Railways, Telegraph and Post Office (Imperial) Departments or funds raised for Municipal purposes. Expenditure, omitting that of the three latter Departments and Military expenditure, amounted to 340 lakhs, or about $2\frac{1}{4}$ million sterling. The contribution of the Province therefore to Imperial needs, which include defence, home charges and interest on loans, was a little under 2 millions sterling.

Total revenue and expenditure of Punjab.

31. Nearly 40 lakhs of previously suspended famine arrears were written off under orders of the Government of India, a step which was made possible by the surplus found to exist in the general revenues of the country at the close of the preceding financial year. In addition to this, large suspensions of land revenue for the year under report were rendered necessary in the Delhi Division by bad seasons. This caused a decrease in receipts under Land Revenue and Local Rates, while plague charges increased the expenditure by nearly 2 lakhs. On the other hand, there was an increase in receipts from irrigation owing to a greater demand for canal water and a rise in the fixed land revenue demand for the reason explained in paragraph 6.

Influences affecting the finances of the year.

32. The revenue of the Province is made up of the following items :—

Details of revenue.

	Lakhs of rupees.
Taxes on the land (Land Revenue, Local Rates and Cesses)	2,71
Other Civil Departments	1,33
Irrigation (Direct Receipts)	1,59
Salt	67
Total ...	6,30

Of the 271 lakhs raised from the land, 230 lakhs are classed as Land Revenue and 40 lakhs Local Rates, of which latter the principal are the rates raised for local expenditure and administered by District Boards and the Patwári Cess.

Civil Revenue other than Land Revenue.

33. Of the 133 lakhs referred to above as the revenue of other Civil Departments the principal items are—

Stamps	39 lakhs.
Excise and Opium	27 lakhs.
Forests	16 lakhs.
Income Tax	14 lakhs.

The income from Court-fee Stamps and Judicial Fines (27¾ lakhs) does not, as in some other Provinces, exceed the cost of Judicial establishments. In 1902 the charges for the latter amounted to 33 lakhs.

Excise Income.

34. The income of the Excise Department, which was as in the previous year derived from liquors, opium and drugs in the proportion of six-ninths, two-ninths and one-ninth respectively, shows an increase of more than a lakh over last year's receipts. The improvement is shown under all heads. The supply of white rum manufactured in India, which is the main intoxicating drink of the natives of this Province, is now entirely in the hands of private distillers. Indian spirit of this kind pays a still-head duty of Rs. 4 per proof gallon. License fees yield about two-thirds of the opium revenue and the remainder is contributed by an acreage duty on opium grown within the Province by duty collected at Ajmer on Málwa opium imported into the Punjab and by sale proceeds of Excise opium; there is also some income from duty on opium exported from Hill States. Compared with other Provinces, opium is inadequately taxed in the Punjab, and with a view to correct this inequality a scheme has recently been submitted to the Government of India, which aims at requiring all local produce to be warehoused with the object of its being excised with a quantitative duty before it is passed out to licensed vend premises. Receipts from the import duty on charas show a considerable rise. The Government of India has now sanctioned the raising of the duty with effect from April 1, 1904, from Rs. 2 a seer to Rs. 6, which corresponds to the duty levied in the United Provinces. There was also a rise in the receipts from bhang, which pays an acreage duty of Rs. 4 per acre and a transport duty of Rs. 4 per maund. Opium-smoking, the form of consumption of the drug which is most deleterious, is not practised in this Province, and no madak and chandu shops are licensed.

Income Tax.

35. Apart from land revenue, which only affects those holding land, the income tax is the only form of direct taxation which affects the trading classes. One-seventh of the total proceeds of this tax is realised by deduction from the salary bills of officials of Government and of local authorities. The remaining six-sevenths is mostly paid by traders. About one-third of the unofficial assessees, of whom the majority have incomes under Rs. 1,000 a year, appeal regularly against the assessment. It is probable that next year Act XI of 1903 (which released all incomes under Rs. 1,000 from the tax) will bring about a decrease in the number of objections as well as a reduction in the total realizations

Salt Revenue.

36. The Salt Department is not under Provincial control, but its operations within the Province are noticed in Chapter V of Part II. They were affected towards the end of the year by the reduction of duty which was then announced, but not in such a manner as to afford any index to the result of the reduction.

37. The position of the Provincial exchequer is explained on page 85 of Part II. For many years the influence both on revenue and expenditure of famine and plague, and the need for special outlay on the new colonies to meet various requirements which may be regarded as extraordinary, have prevented the accrual of surpluses available for increased grants for ordinary public works throughout the Province. It is partly owing to this and partly because the whole system of provincial settlements is undergoing revision at the hands of the Government of India that the provincial settlement which expired at the end of March 1902 has been continued to the end of March 1905. Provincial Revenues.

38. The finances of many District Boards suffered from a decreased local rate owing to famine suspensions and remissions and from the effects of plague, which not only reduced the receipts from horse fairs and school fees, but increased the expenditure. Analysing the expenditure of the District Boards we find that 23 per cent. was spent on Education and 10 per cent. under the head "Medical" The share of total expenditure which after meeting the demands of other Departments District Boards can afford to devote to Public Works is less than in any other of the large Provinces. This year only 28 per cent. of the whole expenditure was devoted to Public Works in the Punjab, as compared with 48 per cent., the figure worked out for the rest of India on ten years' figures in last year's report. The finances of some of the Municipalities too were adversely affected by plague, which caused a decrease in octroi and an increase in expenditure. Over a half of the Municipal expenditure was incurred on Public Health and Convenience, including drainage and sanitation, an eighth on General Administration, including the cost of collecting taxes, one-eighth on Public Safety, *i.e.*, Police, and one-ninth on Education. Local Funds and Municipal Revenues.

VITAL STATISTICS.

39. The average birth-rate in 1902 was 43·8. This rate is 8·4 per 1,000 higher than in 1901 and 3·8 higher than the average for the previous five years. As regards the birth-rates registered in the different Provinces of India in 1902, the Punjab stands third on the list. Birth-rates.

40. The death-rate was 44·1, which was the highest Provincial rate recorded in India for the year. The prevalence of plague in some districts and of fever in others was responsible for this unusually high mortality. The excessive figure of 103·9 *per mille* was recorded in the district of Ludhiána. Death-rates.

41. The deaths recorded as caused by fever are more than half of the total number of deaths. Taking the Province as a whole, the fever mortality was fairly normal when compared with the previous five years, but in 5 out of the 7 districts of the Delhi Division the mortality was distinctly high. In Hissar and in Delhi there were outbreaks of cerebro-spinal fever. Fever.

42. The Punjab has since 1897 been suffering from bubonic plague. It has been noticed that the disease usually reaches its climax in March and dies down in the hot weather. The epidemic, which reached its climax in March 1902, was very severe and widespread, both cases and deaths recorded Plague.

being more than 23 times those of all the four previous outbreaks put together. Fifteen British Districts and 8 Native States were infected, and the severity of the attack can be judged from the fact that in Ludhiána, where the plague was most widespread, 7 per cent. of the population died from plague alone. The severe epidemic of the following year which commenced in October 1902 and reached its height in March 1903 will be discussed in next year's report. The Punjab plague policy has now undergone a change. The special measures taken for the suppression of plague have unfortunately failed to materially stop its progress, and although efforts will continue to be made to induce people to adopt proper measures to fight the disease, the element of compulsion which proved so unpopular in the past has been gradually reduced to a minimum, and it now remains to be seen whether the people will adopt of their own free will those measures of inoculation, desiccation and evacuation which experience has proved to be beneficial in combating this disease.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

43. The total number of patients treated in hospitals and dispensaries was 14·8 per cent. of the population of the Province. Nine-tenths of the expenditure is contributed by District Boards and Municipal Committees. Voluntary subscriptions by Natives of India have never been large, and have been steadily decreasing each year. Considerable improvements have been made to the Lahore Medical College.

Pasteur Institute.

44. The number of patients treated at the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli was nearly double that of last year. The number of Europeans treated was 215 and of Natives 328. This is a very satisfactory result for the second year's working, and shows that the Institute is much appreciated.

Vaccination.

45. A scare that vaccination was connected with anti-plague inoculation caused a decrease in vaccination in the Kángra District and in the Simla Hill States. But in the plains districts vaccination made satisfactory progress.

SANITATION.

Sanitary projects.

46. Under the advice of the Sanitary Engineer, considerable improvements were effected in the water-supply and drainage of several large towns of the Province, including Simla, Lahore, Ambala, Delhi and Ráwalpindi.

EDUCATION.

General progress.

47. Arts Colleges and Secondary Schools have decreased in number and their attendance has also diminished ; this is due to the non-recognition of many inefficient institutions. Primary and Special Schools have increased both in their number and in respect of the pupils on their rolls. The increase in pupils attending Special Schools is significant of the desire for something more than a literary education. Practical education has been greatly encouraged by the intro-

duction of Agriculture, Drawing, Advanced Science and Clerical and Commercial Courses in the Secondary Departments; by the addition of Map-Drawing, Land Records, Mental Arithmetic and the Principles of Elementary Agriculture and Hygiene to the Primary Course; and by the facilities given to Aided Elementary and Indigenous Schools in earning additional grants for industrial subjects. Expenditure has increased. Teachers' Associations have done much in improving the methods of instruction. Examination results have been satisfactory. Greater attention has been paid to female education, and the number of girls receiving instruction has increased. Education sustained a serious loss by the death of Dr. Stratton, late Principal of the Oriental College, Lahore, and Registrar of the Punjab University.

Professional and Technical Education.

48. Professional education is represented by the Law, Medical and Veterinary Colleges at Lahore; while the Mayo School of Arts may be regarded as a higher technical institute. There has been an increase in the number of students on the roils of the Medical and Veterinary Colleges. The woodwork designed and executed by the Mayo School of Art was much admired at the Delhi Darbár.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

Vernacular books.

49. There is nothing particular to notice under this head except a slight rise in the proportion of books of real worth.

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PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. The following subjects were treated in last year's decennial report and will not be treated again till 1911-12 :— **Subjects treated in last year's decennial report.**

(a) Physical Features of the Country, Area and Climate.

(b) Historical Summary of the Punjab.

(c) Form of Administration.

(d) Land Tenures.

(e) System of Survey and Settlements. (This is more fully described in the Punjab Settlement Manual.)

(f) Civil Divisions of British territory.

(g) Details of last Census—Tribes and Language. (The final results of Dr. Grierson's linguistic survey have not yet been published.)

Changes in the Administration.

2. With the exception of the transfer of Narinji village to the Dera Ismail Khan District of the North-West Frontier Province with effect from 6th August 1902 there have been no changes in the area of the Punjab during the year under report. **Transfer of a village to North-West Frontier Province.**

3. Including the figures for the above-mentioned village (which cannot be deducted as they are not available at present) the area, population and land revenue of the districts in the Punjab are— **Area, population and land revenue of the Punjab.**

Area, square miles.	*Population.*	*Land Revenue Collections.*
		1901-02.
		Rs.
97,272	20,306,252	*2,30,53,119

Tributary States.

4. Excluding Baháwalpur, for which there was no special Political Officer till after the end of the year under report, and Chamba, which is in the Political charge of the Commissioner of Lahore, the Native States in the Punjab are arranged for the purposes of supervision into four groups, as follows:— I, the Phulkián States, comprising the States of Patiála, Jínd and Nábha, for which a separate Political Agent was appointed on the 16th January 1901; II, the States of Kapurthala, Mandi, Máler Kotla, Farídkot and Suket in the Political charge of the Commissioner of Jullundur; III, the States of Sirmúr, Kalsia, Pataudi, Loháru and Dujána in the Political charge of the Commissioner of Delhi; and IV, the States of Biláspur, Bashahr, Nálágarh, Keonthal and the numerous other small States in the Simla Hills which are in the charge of the Superintendent of Hill States, Simla. **Political supervision.**

*Note.—These figures are those reported by the Accountant-General for the financial year.

I.—*Phulkian States.*

PATIALA.

Area, 5,412 square miles; population, 1,586,030; gross revenue, Rs. 60,91,052; estimated Military Forces, including Police, 8,322; race of Chief, Sidhu Jat.

General.

5. The Chief, Mahárája Bhupendar Singh, was 11 years of age in October 1902, and the affairs of the State have, throughout the year, continued to be administered by the Council of Regency. His Highness attended the Coronation Darbár at Delhi, where the Kanwar Sáhib, Ranbír Singh, of Patiála was invested with the K. C. S. I.

Administrative.

6. There has been no change in the constitution of the Council of Regency during the year. The members of Council have one and all worked extremely hard, and with a praiseworthy regard for the best interests and traditions of the State. Despite the difficulties of their position they have shown commendable firmness, and have given their Financial Adviser loyal support in all his proposals.

Finance.

7. The new fiscal system has taken practical shape, and the various departments have, for the first time for many years, been obliged to conduct their operations in conformity with it. The enormous outstanding claims have been examined and, with but one exception, adjusted, and large arrears due to the State, but for many years neglected, have been collected. The Patiála-Dholpur case is still unsettled, but the representatives of the two States will probably submit their joint report this year. The States have withdrawn their objection to Mr. S. J. Tellery being declared an insolvent in the case now pending before the High Court of Bombay.

Police.

8. The Police Department has been reorganized and put on a proper footing, and the checks on crime have, at the same time, been made more effective.

Army.

9. Large reductions have been made in the local troops, and the Imperial Service regiments are now properly equipped and fairly well paid. A contingent visited London on the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation and, in common with the contingents from the other Phulkián States, received the special commendation of the Secretary of State for India.

Railways.

10. Arrangements have been made for a special audit of the account of the Rájpura-Bhatinda Railway, with the working of which the Council have for some time been dissatisfied. It is too early to say what the results of this audit will be, but, in the meantime, for reasons not yet ascertained, the earnings of this branch have increased. An official application has also been made for a reduction in the percentage of gross receipts debitable to working expenses, which was pending with the Punjab Government at the close of the year.

Settlement.

11. Settlement operations in the State have been impeded to some extent by plague, and to a more serious extent by the hostility which has sprung up between landlords and their tenants in connection with the question of tenant rights, which the absence of previous records renders a most difficult one. At the close of the year, however, settlement operations were in progress in 11 out of 16 tahsíls, the total number of squares laid amounting to 126,613, and the total area mapped to 7,153,883 bighas. The final attestation of 429 estates has been completed, and one copy of the Settlement Record has been prepared for each of 294 estates. The expenditure incurred on settlement operations during the year amounted to Rs. 2,02,476.

Plague.

12. Plague was less virulent in the State during the past year, but the campaign against it in the hills was not so satisfactorily conducted as in the plains. Between July and November 1902 a comprehensive scheme of disinfection was carried through in Patiála City, and with excellent results.

NABHA.

Area, 928 square miles; population, 297,949; gross revenue, Rs. 12,45,612; Military Forces, including Police, 1,492; race of Chief, Sidhu Jat.

13. Rája Sir Híra Singh has during the year suffered from weakness and actual illness. In December, while recovering from a slight operation for fistula, he was so prostrated by a severe attack of bronchial asthma that at one time grave doubts were entertained of his ability to attend the Delhi Darbár. Special arrangements were, however, made for him at Delhi, and His Highness suffered comparatively little from the fatigue of the different ceremonies. On January 3rd he received the honour of investiture with the Grand Cross of the Indian Empire. He was also in addition to this Darbár honour appointed Honorary Colonel of the XIVth (Ferozepore) Sikhs. During the year the State has suffered a distinct loss by the death of Syad Wazír Ali, the Foreign Minister. General.

14. The friction between the local officials of the Báwal Nizámat and those of the neighbouring tracts in Alwar has continued unabated, but the Political Officers on either side are in consultation as to the measures necessary to prevent further disputes. Relations with other States.

15. Plague has displayed greater activity in the State this year than last. His Highness was much distressed by the sudden cessation of the inoculation campaign, and did his utmost to restore the people's confidence. As a last resort he caused himself, with his son and his Ahlkárs, to be inoculated in front of the people of Nábha City. There has been a marked absence of panic and increase in voluntary evacuation in the State, though the great mass of the people have maintained their objection to inoculation. Plague.

JIND.

Area, 1,256 square miles; population, 282,051; net revenue, Rs. 14,59,509; Military Forces, including Police, 1,303; race of Chief, Sidhu Jat.

16. The Chief, Rája-i-Rájgán Ranbír Singh, who is now 24 years of age, maintains his interest in the affairs of his State. On 29th June 1902 His Highness' remaining unmarried sister was married to Rája Monindar Partáb Singh of Hathras. General.

17. Important changes have taken place among the high officials of the State, the Rája having determined to replace the two Committees by whom all executive and judicial work was formerly conducted by a single Council, of which the three principal members, with the title of "Ahlkár Ala," dispose of all work, both executive and judicial. Administrative.

18. The Ludhiána-Dhúri-Jakhál Railway has begun to pay fairly good dividends, and it is anticipated that when the accounts of the past year are finally scrutinized the net profit to the State will be found to be over 4 per cent. on the capital. Railways.

19. As in Nábha, plague has been more active this year than last. There has been very little inoculation, but the people are beginning to realize the benefits of prompt evacuation. Plague.

II.—States in the Political Charge of the Commissioner of Jullundur.

KAPURTHALA.

Area, 652 square miles; population, 314,269; gross revenue, Rs. 11,00,000;* Military Forces, including Police, 1,534; race of Chief, Ahlúwália; tribute, Rs. 1,31,000.

20. The Chief, Rája-i-Rájgán Sir Jagatjít Singh, K.C.S.I., who is now 30 years of age, attended the Delhi Darbár on the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy. The administration has been methodically and efficiently conducted by the Council appointed during the latter part of 1901. General and Administrative.

*Does not include the income derived by the Rája from his Oudh estates.

Plague.

21. In the end of October 1902 plague re-appeared, after a five months' cessation, in the Phagwára Tahsíl, to which for some time it was confined. Later, however, it spread to other tahsíls, and finally became prevalent throughout the State. Otherwise the health of the people has been good.

Mandi.

Area, 1,200 square miles; population, 174,045; gross revenue, Rs. 4,78,403; Military Forces and Police, 792; race of Chief, Rájpút; tribute, Rs. 1,00,000.

General.

22. In December 1902 the Rája, Bije Sain, whose continued ill-health was noticed in last year's report, died at the age of 57. He had been on the Gaddi from his childhood. In recognition of his general good government it had been decided to invest him at the Delhi Darbár with the K. C. S. I., and this was announced in the "Honours" Gazette published three weeks after his death.

The question of the succession to the Chiefship was still unsettled at the end of the year under report, pending the confinement of the Datárpur Ráni, whose pregnancy was reported within a few days of the Rája's death, and who was subsequently delivered of a female child. Tika Bhawáni Singh, the illegitimate son of the late Rája, who was in his father's lifetime recognised as his successor provided no legitimate son was born to the Rája, still remains at the Aitchison College.

Administrative.

23. The administration of the State has continued to be satisfactorily conducted by the Wazír, Pádha Jíwa Nand. This year again the outlay on Public Works was considerable, amounting to Rs. 65,250.

Income and Expenditure.

24. The expenditure of the State during the year exceeded the income by about Rs. 20,000, the excess being due to the Rája's illness and death, on which an expenditure of nearly Rs. 32,800 was incurred.

Maler Kotla.

Area, 167 square miles; population, 77,506; gross revenue, Rs. 5,05,500; Military Forces and Police, 374; race of Chief, Pathán.

General.

25. In the mental condition of the Nawáb, Muhammad Ibráhím Ali Khán, there has been no improvement: otherwise his health has been good, and he is reported to be physically stronger. The Sáhibzáda, Ahmad Ali Khán, attended the Delhi Darbár as his father's representative, and as such was, as a special case, presented to the Viceroy among the Ruling Chiefs.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor visited the State in the beginning of November 1902.

Administrative.

26. The administration of the State continued under the management of the Superintendent, Sir Amír-ud-dín Ahmad Khán, K.C.I.E., Nawáb of Loháru, up to January 1st, 1903, when the Sáhibzáda, Ahmad Ali Khán, was entrusted with all the powers hitherto exercised by the Superintendent, subject to the condition that the Nawáb of Loháru should continue to be employed by the State and act as adviser to the Sáhibzáda. Under the new *régime* some slight reforms have been introduced and three new offices have been created so as to divide the work into three principal departments, *viz.*—

(1) General—embracing Revenue, Police, Treasury, Public Works, Education, &c.

(2) Criminal Administration.

(3) Civil Administration.

FARIDKOT.

Area, 642 square miles; population, 124,912; gross revenue, Rs. 3,56,250; Military Forces and Police, 414; race of Chief, Sidhu Jat.

27. The Chief, Rája Balbír Singh, is now 33 years of age. The administration of the State has continued to be satisfactory under the general superintendence of the Wazír, Rái Baroda Kanth Lahíri. General and Administrative.

28. The health of the people has been good, save for an outbreak of plague, which made its appearance towards the end of December 1902, and has continued up to the present time. The Rája had himself and the members of his family inoculated against the disease, thereby setting a good example, which had considerable effect. Plague.

SUKET.

Area, 420 square miles; population, 54,676; gross revenue, Rs. 1,08,831; Military Forces and Police, 55; race of Chief, Rájpút; tribute, Rs. 11,000.

29. The Chief, Rája Dusht Nikandan Sen, who is now 37 years of age, has appointed as his Wazír Seth Pana Lál, a resident of the Ferozepore District, who previously held a subordinate appointment in the State. Orders have been issued for the re-employment of the Assistant Commissioner of Kulu as Political Assistant to the Commissioner of Jullundur in connection with the affairs of this State; but so far, owing to the smooth working of the administration, the only business to claim his attention has been the investigation of certain boundary disputes with Mandi, of which, it is hoped, a satisfactory settlement will in due course be found. The Tikka has now been sent to the Aitchison College. General and Administrative.

III.—States in the Political Charge of the Commissioner of Delhi.

SIRMUR.

Area, 1,108 square miles; population, 135,687; gross revenue, Rs. 5,12,000; Military Forces and Police, 575; race of Chief, Rájpút.

30. The administration of this State continues to be conducted on the lines which have proved so satisfactory in the past. The Rája, Sir Surindar Bikram Parkásh, K.C.S.I., who is now 35 years of age, attended the Delhi Darbár, and after that proceeded to Calcutta to take his seat as Member of the Legislative Council of the Government of India, and remained there until the close of the session. His absence, however, in no way interfered with the administration of the State. General and Administrative.

The boundary dispute with Jubbal has not yet been finally adjusted, the Rája having taken objection to the line laid down by the Superintendent of Hill States as not being in accordance with the decision of Government.

KALSIA.

Area, 168 square miles; population, 67,168; gross revenue, Rs. 1,96,307; Military Forces and Police, 179; race of Chief, Jat.

31. Further steps were taken to associate the Chief, Sardár Ranjít Singh, who is now 20 years of age, more closely with the administration of the State. His civil and criminal powers were increased, and it was arranged that he should work with the Council in executive matters. In October 1902 a son was born to the Sardar by his first wife, who is a sister of the Rája of Jínd. General and Administrative.

32. This year also there was an outbreak of plague in the State, but it was not so severe as that of last year. Measures similar to those of 1901-02 were adopted, and excellent work was done by the President of the Council, Khán Bahádur Inayátullah, in carrying them out. Plague.

Financial condition.

33. A considerable amount of extraordinary expenditure had to be incurred in connection with the Sardár's presence at the Delhi Darbár, but the finances of the State are in a flourishing condition, the amount at present standing invested in Government Promissory Notes being 5¾ lakhs of rupees.

PATAUDI.

Area, 53 square miles; population, 21,933; gross revenue, Rs. 91,684; race of Chief, Afghán.

Administrative.

34. The administration of this State is still carried on by the Názim, Khán Bahádur Qásim Ali Khán, and the present arrangements will be continued at any rate until the succession "nazrána" has been paid up. An instalment of one-quarter of this, amounting to Rs. 20,000, was paid in August 1902, and a second instalment will follow this year. The finances are seriously embarrassed by the heavy payments which have to be made to the relations of former Nawábs. These amount at present to about Rs. 17,000 per annum, and the discharge of this liability and the payment of the "nazrána" absorb nearly half the total revenue of the State. It has, however, been decided that no Nawáb is to be recognized as having the power to create a permanent charge on the revenues. The Nawáb's son, Nawábzáda Ibráhím Ali Khán, is still at the Aitchison College, where he makes good progress.

Agricultural condition.

35. The agricultural condition of the State continues much as it was last year. The harvests were indifferent, and there are still arrears of previous years, though most of the current revenue was got in.

LOHARU.

Area, 300 square miles; population 15,229; gross revenue, Rs. 66,000; race of Chief, Mughal.

General.

36. The Nawáb, Sir Amír-ud-dín Ahmad Khán, K.C.I.E., continued to be associated with the administration of the Máler Kotla State, one of his brothers carrying on that of Loháru as Názim under the Nawáb's direction. On the occasion of the Delhi Darbár, which he attended, the Nawáb was granted the right to a salute of nine guns as a personal distinction.

Agricultural condition.

37. There was no perceptible improvement in the agricultural condition of the State, which continues to be most unsatisfactory, and a large proportion of the inhabitants have migrated to more favoured localities. The State owes about Rs. 50,000 to Government for famine loans, but, in view of the uncertainty of the seasons, it is impossible to say when it is likely to be in a position to make repayment.

DUJANA.

Area, 100 square miles; population, 24,174; gross revenue, Rs. 77,170; Military Forces and Police, 207; race of Chief, Afghán.

General.

38. The Nawab, Muhammad Mumtáz Ali Khán, is 37 years of age, but has no direct male heirs.

Agricultural condition.

39. The agricultural condition of the State remains practically unchanged, the harvests of 1902-03 having been, for the most part, very poor. Although, in consequence of the favourable condition of the prices of grain, there has been little actual distress, the people are, owing to a succession of bad seasons, in a very depressed condition. Of the famine loan of Rs. 20,000 made by Government in 1899-1900, Rs. 15,000 have been repaid, and the balance should be recovered during the current year.

Plague.

40. An outbreak of plague recently occurred in the Nahar iláqa of the State, the infection being traced to Rewári. At the request of the Nawáb, who showed himself most anxious for assistance and advice, the necessary arrangements were made by the Deputy Commissioner and the Plague Medical Officer of Gurgaon.

IV.—Simla Hill States.

BILASPUR.

Area, 448 square miles; population, 41,592; gross revenue, Rs. 1,57,000; Military Forces and Police, 1,021; race of Chief, Chandeli Rájpút; tribute, Rs. 8,000.

41. At the close of last year the Rája had been called upon to give his assent to certain conditions. To these he at first gave a positive refusal, which was, however, subsequently withdrawn, and an unconditional acceptance of the conditions was then submitted in writing. At his special request he was allowed to retain as Wazír Lála Hari Chand, who had been appointed by him six months previously. At the conclusion of these negotiations the Rája was granted permission to spend two months in making a tour in India, but at the end of this period he went to his house at Benares, and has not since returned to his State, in which, during the past year, he has not spent more than a month. From Benares he has submitted several representations regarding his treatment, practically withdrawing his acceptance of the conditions imposed on him, refusing to return to the State, and, at the same time, complaining of the action of Lála Hari Chand, whom he would now have it understood was appointed Wazír by the orders of Government. The condition of the State under that Wazír was satisfactory, but the settlement with the jágírdárs remains to be effected. Administrative.

BASHAHR.

Area, 3,820 square miles; population, 40,514; gross revenue, Rs. 85,000; race of Chief, Rájpút; tribute, Rs. 3,945.

42. The Chief, Rája Shamsher Singh, is now 64 years of age. Lála Mangat Rám has continued to manage the State satisfactorily. Negotiations regarding the betrothal of two of the grand-daughters of the Rája with the Rája of Káshipur, a minor under the Court of Wards in the United Provinces, were brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and the marriages were celebrated shortly after the close of the year. The Lieutenant-Governor paid an informal visit to Sarahan and Rámpur in October 1902, and received a visit from the Rája. General.

43. It has been decided that demarcation of forests in the Pabar Valley shall be effected. In the Dodra Kawar Pargana difficulties exist about the payment of revenue, and the people are inclined to be recalcitrant. In order to check the wasteful use of the forests for building purposes a light scale of fees to be charged for trees supplied to zamíndárs is being introduced, the income from which will be a State asset. Administrative.

NALAGARH.

Area, 256 square miles; population, 24,188; gross revenue, Rs. 1,30,000; race of Chief, Rájpút; tribute, Rs. 5,000.

44. The Rája, Ishri Singh, who is 70 years of age, received the honour of an invitation to the Delhi Darbár, which he attended. His condition remains unchanged, and the work of administration is almost entirely in the hands of the Council, which under the Presidentship of Lála Sundar Singh is performing its duties satisfactorily. General and Administrative.

KEONTHAL.

Area, 116 square miles; population, 10,633; gross revenue, Rs. 66,000; race of Chief, Rájpút.

45. Rája Bije Sain, who is now 26 years of age, having accepted the conditions required by Government, was granted full powers from 26th June 1902, and the Manager, Mián Durga Singh, was removed. The services of Rái Sáhib Atma Rám, who was approved by Government, were placed at the disposal of the Rája as Wazír, and he is reported to have efficiently discharged the duties entrusted to him. In order to liquidate the State debts the Rája submitted proposals for extensive fellings of his forests, but under the advice of General.

the Forest Officer they were not accepted. Owing to the considerable expense incurred by him at Delhi, where he attended the Darbár, he has not been pressed to arrange for the State debt which existed when he received his powers, but he appears to have contracted additional debts with the traders of Simla which he finds difficulty in paying. He has considerable hopes that a large sum of money will become due to him from the Kálka-Simla Railway, but the question of compensation is still under consideration.

BHAGAL.

Area, 124 square miles; population, 11,948; gross revenue, Rs. 50,000; race of Chief, Rájpút; age of Rája, 60 years; has a male heir; tribute, Rs. 3,600.

General and Administrative.

46. The administration of this State has been good. The case of the Brahmins of Barog, which was mentioned in last year's report, has been finally disposed of and the authority of the State established.

BAGHAT.

Area, 36 square miles; population, 3,819; gross revenue, Rs. 30,000; race of Chief, Rájpút; age of Chief, 42 years; tribute, Rs. 603.

Simla-Kalka Railway.

47. The ordinary administration of the State has been conducted without friction, but there has been some trouble with the coolies on the Railway, though it has not been necessary to assist the State except with advice. The question of land for the Railway is still undecided: no action has been possible as the plans have not yet been received from the Railway by the Superintendent, Hill States. The question of the Railway water-supply also will probably be attended by considerable difficulties.

Solon Cantonment.

48. During the year the Rána has paid particular attention to the sanitation of Solon, and the health of the troops has much improved. The question of obtaining a pipe water-supply for the bazár is still under consideration, the Rána being now anxious to have a supply entirely separate from that of the Cantonment.

JUBBAL.

Area, 288 square miles; population, 9,883; gross revenue, Rs. 1,52,000; race of Chief, Rájpút; tribute, Rs. 2,520.

General.

49. The most important event in this State during the year was the death of Wazír Bhagwán Dás, the last of the hereditary Wazírs. As his death was very sudden and occurred at the close of an enquiry into his administration of the State which had been ordered owing to the accusations of the Dehlati Ráni, mother of the Rána, and the result of which was expected to be favourable to the Wazír, suspicions of poison were not absent. Investigations, however, made at the time failed to confirm them. After the death of the Wazír, Mián Durga Singh, who had previously been in Keonthal, was appointed Manager of the State, and the investigations made by him show that the Ráni's accusations against the late Wazír were not altogether without foundation. The debts of the State have been found to be greater than as previously ascertained, and they now amount to Rs. 1,73,366, to which a further sum of Rs. 3,000 will probably have to be added on account of debts still under enquiry. The state of affairs might have proved much worse had the forest revenue been paid to the Wazír, but for the past two years all forest revenue has been paid to the account of the Superintendent, Hill States, who has disbursed the expenditure. It is, however, anticipated that the balance in hand at the end of the current year will be sufficient to pay off the whole debt, though, unless the forests are leased to contractors, this will not be done, as it will be necessary to keep money in hand to meet forest expenditure. Rána Gyán Chand, who is now 16 years old, and his two brothers have attended the Aitchison College during the year, and are reported to have done well. The mother of the Rána has suggested that a Council should be appointed from the officials of the State to assist the Manager.

The suggestion was approved, but the detailed proposals which she was asked to submit have not yet been received. Arrangements were made during the year for the marriage of the Rána's sisters to the Rája of Keonthal.

KUMHARSAIN.

Area, 90 square miles; population, 5,786; gross revenue, Rs. 25,000; race of Chief, Rájpút; age of Chief, 61 years; has male heir; tribute, Rs. 2,000.

50. There has been some trouble in this State, chiefly in connection with the question of "begár." The important stage of Narkhanda is situated in the State, and the requirements of travellers are always heavy. In addition to this the construction of the mule road to Luri has practically caused a new stage to be opened. It has therefore become necessary to redistribute the allotment of "begárís," a task involving the investigation and decision of certain general questions which, left ill-defined at the recent settlement, have since given rise to misrepresentation and misunderstanding. Begar.

51. The administration is in the hands of a Manager, Lála Dhanwant Rái, whose position has been rendered somewhat difficult by the intrigues of the insane Rána's brother, Mián Indar Singh, who has been inciting the people against the present arrangements. Enquiry has shown that the Mián's presence in the Darbár is not desirable, and orders have been issued for him to be provided with a "jágír," on which he will be required to reside. Administrative and General.

KANETI.

Area, 100 square miles; population, 1,325; gross revenue, Rs. 4,000; race of Chief, Rájpút; age of Chief, 12 years.

52. There was a slight disturbance in this State during the past year, a section of the people refusing to pay their revenue, perform "begár" or recognise the authority of the Manager, Gobind Rám, by whom the State has continued to be administered. The alleged reason was the Manager's misconduct in both public and private life, but investigation showed that the real reasons for their attitude were their objection to the revision of the settlement, the term of which had expired, and their resentment of the Manager's action in investigating the unauthorised cutting of a valuable deodár forest in which they were implicated. The insubordination culminated in an attack on the State Jail and the rescue of one of the prisoners, followed by a demonstration against the Manager. On the arrival, however, of a few Government Police the offenders at once submitted, voluntarily paid a fine, and gave security for their good behaviour in the future. The Tikka, who is now about 12 years old, is an active intelligent boy, and shows considerable promise. General.

THEOG.

Area, 144 square miles; population, 2,742; gross revenue, Rs. 5,000; race of Chief, Rájpút; age of Chief, 43 years.

53. There has been some trouble in this State in connection with the completion of the settlement, which was used by the Miáns and other men of influence in the State as a weapon for agitating against the Tikka, the people, who objected to a regular settlement, being only too ready to believe themselves the victims of oppression and injustice. The disaffected majority commenced a regular boycott of the Tikka, who made no attempt to assert his authority, and finally, when matters became unbearable, applied to be divested of his powers. Sardár Bhagwán Singh of Ambala was consequently sent to the State as Manager with full powers of every sort. Administrative.

REMAINING HILL STATES.

54. The remaining States call for no detailed notice. The Thákur of Taroch and the Rána of Mailog died during the year, and being succeeded by minors, the administration is being carried on in the case of the first named State by Wazír Mathra, and in the case of the second by a Council of the leading men of the State. Dhámi continues to be well administered

by the Rána. The management of Kuthár by Gyán Singh has been satisfactory and all debts have been paid off. The Chief, Rána Jagjít Singh, has attended the Aitchison College, where he has done well. There has been no change in the condition of affairs in Koti. The general health of the States has been good and no serious epidemic has been reported. A sharp outbreak of cholera, as well as a few cases of plague, occurred in the Baghát State, but neither disease spread. There was also an outbreak of plague in the town of Nálágarh, but here again it did not extend to the villages of the State. The rabi crop of 1902 was generally poor, owing to the almost total failure of the winter rains : but the kharíf crop of 1902 was an exceptionally good one, the monsoon rainfall, though considerably below the average, being well distributed and especially suitable for agricultural operations. The winter rains of 1902-03 were late and scanty. The deficiency of rainfall during the past two years has had a marked effect on the springs in the lower hills, where, at the close of the year under report, many perennial springs were reported to be already dry. Other necessary information in regard to these States is given in the statement below :—

No.	State.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Tribute.	Name of Chief.	Caste or race.	Age.	Whether male heirs or not.
				Rs.	Rs.				
1	Bhajji	96	6,425	23,000	1,440	Rána Durga Singh	Rájpút	60	Yes.
2	Mailog	43	4,202	20,000	1,440	Name not yet taken ...	Do.	5	No.
3	Balsan	51	3,149	9,000	1,080	Rána Bír Singh	Do.	39	No.
4	Dhámi	26	2,045	15,000	720	Rána Híra Singh	Do.	26	No.
5	Kuthár... ...	20	1,933	11,000	1,000	Rána Jagjít Singh	Do.	17	No.
6	Kunihár ...	80	1,045	4,000	180	Thákur Tej Singh	Do.	68	Yes.
7	Mangal ...	12	562	900	72	Rána Tilok Singh	Do.	52	Yes.
8	Bíja	4	503	500	180	Thákur Ude Chand... ...	Do.	76	Yes.
9	Darkuti ...	8	310	800	...	Rána Rámsaran Singh ...	Do.	60	Yes.
10	Taroch	67	1,877	40,000	288	Thákur Surat Singh ...	Do.	16	No.
11	Sángri	16	1,206	2,400	...	Rái Híra Singh	Do.	52	No.

V.—Other States.

BAHAWALPUR.

Area, 20,000 square miles; population, 720,877; gross revenue, Rs. 24,00,000; Military Forces, including Police, 1,431; race of Chief, Dáúdputra.

General and Administrative.

55. The administration of the State remained during the year under the guidance of the Superintendent, Colonel L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I. The Nawáb, who is now 20 years of age, continues to make excellent progress, both his character and his abilities having undergone considerable development, and there is every reason to hope that he will prove himself a capable and conscientious ruler. During Colonel Grey's five months' absence from the State in Simla and afterwards on short leave to England the Nawáb carried on the duties of Superintendent. The work of demarcating the fixed boundary between the State and the adjacent districts of Mooltan and Muzaffargarh has been concluded, and the similar work in progress on the Dera Ghází Khan boundary is practically completed. In October 1902 His Highness offered his Imperial Service Camel

Transport Corps for employment in Somaliland, a loyal offer which was cordially acknowledged by the Government of India, though it was not taken advantage of. The Nawáb attended the Delhi Darbár, and, in the end of January 1903, the State received a visit from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

CHAMBA.

Area, 3,216 square miles; population, 128,005; gross revenue, Rs. 5,11,583; race of Chief, Rájpút; tribute, Rs. 5,000; age of Chief, 36 years. The Chief has no direct male heir.

56. In October 1902 the Rája was attacked by a serious illness which has incapacitated him ever since and necessitated his continued treatment by an European Medical Officer. Pending his recovery, the administration of the State was satisfactorily conducted by his brother, Mián Bhúri Singh. The year has not been a prosperous one for the State: the harvests were comparatively poor; cattle disease has been very prevalent; and both crime and civil legislation increased. The State Hospital, an institution of which the State has reason to be proud, continued to do useful work. General.

Frontier Affairs.

57. The peace of the border has been undisturbed throughout the year, and the only noteworthy offences which have occurred were the raiding of Ghilzai flocks by certain Haddiánís and Durkanís with the connivance and assistance of tribesmen in the Balúchistán Agency in December and January 1902-03. A number of the offenders have been brought to trial and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and there has been no further repetition of offences of the kind. Conduct of tribes.

58. At the jirgás held at Fort Munro in September 1902, the Zhob and Thal-Chotiáli Agencies were represented by the Assistant Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner respectively. No fewer than 304 cases were taken up in which these Agencies were concerned, of which number 91 were exclusively their own. 264 cases were disposed of. The minor jirgás, mentioned in last year's report, have been useful in disposing of petty cases, and arrangements have now been made with the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, for a similar jirga to meet periodically at Vehoa for the settlement of petty cases between that district and Dera Ghází Khan. Criminal offences referred to jirgás throughout the year have shown a satisfactory decrease from 351 to 286. Civil references, on the other hand, have increased from 172 to 366, a not unfavourable sign indicating less inclination on the part of the people to take the law into their own hands. Jirgas.

59. Owing to the absorption of the footmen of the old Border Military Police into the new corps, and the permanent establishment of a new post at Mubárki, it has been found necessary to sanction an increase of 20 mounted men for the Sillahdári force. Border Military Police.

60. The autumn rains of 1902 were fairly good and the condition of the Hill Balúchís showed signs of improvement. The people, however, suffered considerably during the winter from outbreaks of small-pox and cerebro-spinal meningitis. Season.

Condition of the People.

61. The scarcity in Hissar which prevailed in the previous year continued during the year under report. Owing to the lack of rain the rabi crop of 1902 was a failure, and in May of that year it became necessary to give 2,240 persons gratuitous relief: 89 others were supported in the poor-house at Hánsi. Owing to a fall of rain in June the situation improved and the poor-house was closed at the beginning of July. It was also decided that it was not necessary Scarcity in Hissar.

to continue giving advances of takávi for digging village tanks. In August the rainfall was deficient and prices rose slightly. Three-quarters of the crops on unirrigated lands were lost. Fortunately some rain fell in October, and in November the District Officer reported that the number of those in receipt of gratuitous relief had fallen to 900. In the middle of November gratuitous relief was stopped, and from that date scarcity may be considered to have ceased. In addition to the remission of all previously suspended revenue amounting to 11 lakhs, which was noticed in last year's report, indirect relief was given by the suspension of Rs. 75,883 in the rabi harvest of 1902, and Rs. 4,42,216 in the following kharíf, and liberal advances for seed and bullocks were also given. During the above-mentioned period of scarcity a certain proportion of the able-bodied men emigrated temporarily to other districts in search of work, and a number of these found employment at Delhi on the preparations for the Darbár. It was fortunate that fodder never became very scarce, and that on the whole prices remained remarkably stable. It was chiefly owing to the cheapness of food-grains that the people were not in the bad condition they were in during the famine years of 1896-97 and 1900-01.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

[Detailed information on the subjects dealt with in this chapter will be found in the publications noted below :—

Realization of the revenue *Revenue and rent-paying classes* *Surveys*	Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Punjab for the agricultural year 1st October 1901 to 30th September 1902.
Surveys (other than land revenue)	General Report on the Operations of the Survey of India for the year ending 30th September 1902.
Settlements	Report on the Settlement Operations for the year ending 30th September 1902.
Land Records	Report on the Operations of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, for the year ending 30th September 1902. Report on the working of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, XIII of 1900, for the year ending 30th September 1902.
Waste lands and Government Estates.	Report on the Chenab, Jhelum, Chunián and Sohág-Pára Colonies for the year ending 30th September 1902.
Wards	Report on the Administration of Estates under the Court of Wards in the Punjab for the year ending 30th September 1902.]

Realisation of the Revenue.

Scope of report.

62. The latest information is that contained in the Land Revenue Report for the year ending 30th September 1902, which deals only with the territory now constituting the Province of the Punjab.

Fixed Land Revenue.

Demand and Collections.

63. The total demand was slightly over 205 lakhs, of which amount only 86·6 per cent. was recovered, heavy suspensions being chiefly required in the Delhi Division owing to bad seasons. Deducting suspensions the actual demand was recovered on the whole with ease.

Collection of arrears.

64. Collections on account of previous years show a remarkable decrease from Rs. 21,58,312 to Rs. 2,14,092. This, however, is easily explainable, as the collections on account of previous years in 1900-01 were, owing to good harvests, much larger than usual, while the poor harvests in the year under report precluded any large recoveries.

Increase and decrease in Fixed Land Revenue Demand.

65. The demand for Fixed Land Revenue as finally determined for the year under report (Rs. 2,06,17,364) shows a net increase of Rs. 1,31,645 over that for the previous year calculated on the area which now constitutes the Province. The main portion of the increase is represented by a sum of Rs. 1,78,700 due to revision of assessment in the Jhelum District. River action again proved favourable and accounts for a net increase of Rs. 9,050, the largest increases occurring in Lahore (Rs. 13,095), Gurdáspur (Rs. 6,880) and Siálkot (Rs. 4,869). Extension of cultivation in the Chunián Colony accounts for an increase of Rs. 5,548 in the case of Lahore, and an item of Rs. 7,327 in Mooltan is due to assessments on wells brought into use and on wells the protective leases of which had expired during the year. The reduction of Rs. 2,33,830 in the fixed assessment of the same district has been caused by the substitution of fluctuating for a fixed assessment. The further item of Rs. 14,106 in Mooltan is due to remissions on wells which have fallen out of use during the year.

Suspensions and remissions.

66. The unfavourable nature of the year under report necessitated heavy suspensions of fixed revenue amounting to Rs. 25,59,029. These for the most part had to be given in the districts which suffered most during the famine years, as they unfortunately were the districts in which the seasons proved worst. Of the total sum suspended the Delhi Division alone contributes Rs. 14,24,428. It is a matter, perhaps, which calls for some comment that it was found necessary to suspend Rs. 1,16,170 in Kángra. There was a widespread failure of crop in the district, and the suspensions appear to have been justified by the fact that, although the people generally are averse to taking suspensions, only Rs. 24,974 out of the suspended revenue was paid in voluntarily.

As regards suspensions for the kharíf harvest of 1901 the ordinary rules were followed, but owing to the total failure of the winter rains and the consequent absence of any *bárání* crops in many districts the Financial Commissioner ordered that in proposing suspensions for the rabi harvest no differentiation between rich and poor revenue-payers need be attempted. This order was issued in pursuance of the conclusions arrived at in the discussion of the subject which was referred to in last year's report; namely, that in times when distress is widely and generally felt and suspensions have to be given almost wholesale, it is not possible to work on any but broad principles.

The subject of remissions deserves special prominence in the present report on account of the large amount of famine arrears which were written off under the orders of the Government of India. This was rendered possible owing to the surplus which was found to exist in the general revenues of the country at the close of the last financial year. Permission was given to remit arrears of suspended *khálsa* revenue to the amount of Rs. 39,30,000 in the affected tracts of the Punjab.

In all these cases the suspended sums which were remitted were the result of famine or severe scarcity and so were within the scope of the Government of India's orders. The relief given to the people of the affected tracts by these remissions was very great, for a weight which they must have feared might at any time fall and crush them had been hanging over their heads for long. The relief given to the revenue accounts was also no small matter. Another point connected with these remissions which render them specially notable in the history of our revenue administration is that they occurred in the Coronation year, and are by many people connected with that auspicious occasion.

In addition to the *khálsa* revenue which has been remitted there is also a sum of Rs. 1,19,000 under suspension on account of assigned revenue and service commutation money which, had it been *khálsa*, would have been remitted under the above quoted orders of the Government of India. The Financial Commissioner has recently referred to Government the question whether the sum under suspension should not also be remitted, and if so, whether compensation should be paid to the assignees; and a reference has been made to the Government of India in the matter.

Balances of fixed Land Revenue of preceding years.

67. The balance on account of preceding years amounted to Rs. 37,80,611 as compared with Rs. 39,76,166 in the previous year. The following items compose it:—

	Rs.
Recoverable—under suspension	99,100
Ditto not under suspension	6,995
Undetermined	1,78,103
Irrecoverable	34,96,413
TOTAL	37,80,611

Of the undetermined balance Rs. 1,76,602 comes from Miánwáli alone and is mainly on account of the revenue of wells which have gone out of use during the last fourteen years. The amount will be dealt with in

connection with the settlement now in progress. The irrecoverable balance includes the sums which were remitted on account of famine arrears which with other sums remitted on account of seasonal calamity such as hailstorms and locusts amounted to Rs. 29,98,171. In addition to these remissions Rs. 4,40,054, which had accumulated under the expiring settlement in Jhelum, were writtenoff when the new settlement came into force.

Balances of the year under report.

68. Owing to the poorness of the kharíf harvest of 1901 considerable suspensions were necessary, and the closing balance of the year under this head accordingly shows a large increase over that reported for the previous year, having risen from Rs. 6,11,993 to Rs. 26,54,315. This is composed of the following items :—

	Rs.
Recoverable—under suspension	17,06,657
Ditto not under suspension	45,114
Undetermined	5,731
Irrecoverable	8,96,813
TOTAL	26,54,315

The amount of recoverable revenue not under suspension shows a most satisfactory decrease from Rs. 97,564 to Rs. 45,114 only. Rohtak, Ambala, Simla and Jullundur report a clear sheet. The balances are in no case so large as to necessitate any comment.

The irrecoverable balance shows a large increase from Rs. 3,01,898 to Rs. 8,96,813 of which Rs. 8,38,531 had to be remitted.

FLUCTUATING LAND REVENUE.

Total fluctuating Revenue.

69. The total for fluctuating revenue temporarily excluded from the fixed land revenue rent roll has risen from Rs. 84,148 to Rs. 1,03,699. The increase occurred mainly in Mooltan and Muzaffargarh, and is due mainly to the assessment on wells newly brought into use during the year and to collections for broken periods in the Sinánwán Tahsíl of the revised assessment. The total for fluctuating revenue permanently excluded from the fixed rent roll has, however, slightly decreased from Rs. 29,35,748 to Rs. 26,44,562. Considering the dryness of the year it is almost a matter for surprise that there was not a larger decrease. The fall is fairly uniform in the majority of districts, Gurgaon, Delhi and Jhang alone reporting any considerable increases. The reason for this in Gurgaon was that, owing to the scanty rainfall, less land was submerged and more was accordingly available for cultivation. The same explanation accounts for the increase in Delhi. No reason has been assigned for the increase of Rs. 10,609 under the head "fluctuating assessment of other lands" in Jhang. In Montgomery there has been a phenomenal decrease under this head from Rs. 2,08,445 to Rs. 92,339. This was due to the year 1900-01 having been a particularly favourable year, while the year under report was very unfavourable both as to rainfall and water supply in the rivers.

Fluctuating assessment of canal-irrigated lands.

70. The total collections under this head also (Rs. 16,23,647) show a decrease as compared with the year before (Rs. 18,04,225). The only district which shows an increase is Jhang, where the income has risen from Rs. 7,09,478 to Rs. 9,05,713. This is due to extensions on the Chenab Canal. In Mooltan the decrease (Rs. 4,53,176 to Rs. 2,98,618) is especially noticeable and shows how susceptible this district is to any variation in the water-supply in the rivers.

Advantages of fluctuating assessment.

71. The advantages of a fluctuating assessment in tracts where violent fluctuations in the cropped area and outturn of crops are likely to occur, are now clearly recognised and the area under fluctuating assessment is gradually increasing. In the earlier forms of fluctuating assessment the rates were usually pitched low and charged on the cultivated area, but in the systems introduced in recent years an improvement has been effected by making the rates higher and assessing them only on the matured area, proportionate reductions being made on poor crops, increasing as the outturn diminishes. The only drawback to this system is the amount of extra work in the way of supervision which it entails and the extra power it places in the hands of the Patwári. It is, therefore, natural to find that the people at first are inclined to be sceptical as to the advantages, but it is believed that with care and attention our Revenue establishment, particularly in the subordinate ranks, will prove equal to the task. The system has lately been introduced in Mooltan, and practically the whole of the district is subject to it. It is, therefore, encouraging to find that in place of the distrust which the people evinced as to its working on its introduction, it is now reported that in bad years they admit that it has its advantages. During the year the larger part of the Fázilka Tahsíl of Ferozpore has been placed under fluctuating assessment, and here apparently the people have not got beyond the distrustful stage. The position is perhaps here accentuated by the fact that the rates imposed are considerably higher than those which prevail in the adjoining parts of the district. The system has also been extended to part of Muzaflargarh, which district resembles Mooltan in its general features. It seems to have been well received by the people on the whole. The Jhang District is at present under settlement, and, as it was found that, owing to the large migration which had taken place into the Colony, many wells had gone out of cultivation and the fixed assessment was pressing hardly on the people, sanction was obtained to the proposal to offer the alternative of a fluctuating assessment in one of the forms which had been sanctioned at last settlement, as a temporary measure, pending a decision on the general question during the settlement now in progress. Thirty-six villages accepted the offer with the result that the assessment of these villages for rabi 1902 amounted to Rs. 7,880 as compared with the old fixed assessment of Rs. 12,780. In Montgomery a somewhat complicated system is in force in some of the villages irrigated from the Inundation Canals. Under present rules the canal advantage revenue is suspended and remitted under the same rules as ordinary land revenue. This has not been found to work very satisfactorily and a proposal is under consideration for treating this revenue in the same way as *abiána* is treated as to assessment and remissions in case of failed and partially failed crops. The Deputy Commissioner of Karnál notices a tendency, which he has observed in the villages under fluctuating assessment in that district, for the system to supply an inducement in certain cases to keep culturable land as pasture. The question is one which will, no doubt, be considered fully during the coming re-assessment of the district.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

Total Revenue,

72. The total collections for the year amounted to Rs. 7,68,242 as against Rs. 12,69,956 in the previous year. Sale proceeds of waste lands, including *nazarána*, amounted to Rs. 4,07,963. There was a decrease under the head "Canal Survey Fund" (Rs. 69,113 to Rs. 29,282), probably due to the change in system, recoveries under this head now being made by an acreage rate collected from the produce of the second crop after the land is broken up for cultivation. The receipts for temporary cultivation show a marked decrease from Rs. 1,99,981 to Rs. 85,474. This is due principally to the increase in the permanent allotments in the Chenab Colony, and the consequent contraction of the area available for temporary cultivation. The decrease under head "Other items" (Rs. 3,58,165 to Rs. 69,728) is large and occurs almost entirely in Jhang (Rs 2,98,549 to Rs. 16,685). The decrease is due to collections on account of temporary cultivation having been shown under this head last year.

Coercive processes.

73. As was to be expected considering the large amount of suspended revenue which had been remitted in the districts most affected by famine, and where consequently only so much of the current demand as was not suspended was recoverable there has been a sensible decrease in the total number of processes issued from 45,547 to 39,604. The decrease is fairly evenly distributed over the different heads, but is specially noticeable in the case of imprisonment where the figures have gone down from 58 to 13, and in the case of farms, and sales of immoveable property where the numbers last year were 10 and one respectively compared with 25 and 18 in the previous year. Naturally the districts which had been affected by famine show the largest decreases for the reason just given above, but still there appear to be most violent fluctuations from district to district in the figures for the year under report for which it is difficult to give any very adequate explanation except the idiosyncrasies of Revenue Officers and especially Tahsíldárs. The number of processes which issued for the recovery of arrears of water-rates appears to have been generally small; in Amritsar, however, it reached a considerable figure, 776. In Ámbala and Shahpur the collection of *takávi* appears to have given some trouble.

Surveys.

Topographical Work.

Survey of India.

74. During the year the following field work was done by No. 18 Party (Punjab) Survey of India:—

(*i*) A detachment commenced work on the 15th October 1901 on the completion of traverse of the Pákpattan Tahsíl of the Montgomery District as a basis for map compilation. This was completed by the end of 1901 and the party was then employed on the main traverses for the riverain boundary survey until the end of April on the Sutlej, Chenab and Indus.

(*ii*) A detachment worked from the 15th November 1901 to the 20th April 1902 in the field and completed the map revision of the Gugera and Dipálpur Tahsíls of Montgomery and the Chunián Tahsíl of Lahore, an area of 3,000 square miles.

(*iii*) The work of demarcating the boundaries of estates in Simla has been practically finished, but it will still take some time before the map is completed.

(*iv*) A Topographical detachment was detailed for the completion of the unsurveyed areas in the Native States of Balsan, Jubbal and Taroch, and portions of Terhi Garhwál.

Outturn of work.

75. The outturn of work for the year in square miles and the cost rate thereof are shown in the following table:—

Topography.	Area in square miles.	Cost per square mile.
		Rs.
4 inch scale ...	23	74·3
2 " " ...	43	53·7
1 " " ...	255	10·1
Traversing ...	1,888	28·3
Map revision ...	3,000	6·9
Map compilation ...	5,210	2·0

Boundary Demarcation.

Riverain Boundaries.

76. Progress was made during the year in laying down fixed boundaries under the Riverain Boundaries Act, 1899.

Orders were passed sanctioning the fixed boundaries for villages on the Jhelum between the Jhelum and Gujrát Districts demarcated by Mr. Talbot, and on the Sutlej between Ferozepore and Lahore demarcated by Mr. King. Mr. Parker also demarcated the remaining part of the boundary between these two districts, and orders regarding this line have since been passed by the Financial Commissioner. The work of laying down a fixed boundary between Baháwalpur and the districts of Muzaffargarh and Mooltan was still uncompleted when the year closed, but it was hoped that it would be concluded during the following cold weather. The work of laying down a fixed boundary between Dera Ghází Khan and Muzaffargarh has been completed and the line duly sanctioned.

Settlements.

Muzaffargarh.

77. During the year orders were passed on the Assessment Report of the Alípur and Muzaffargarh Tahsíls and the assessments were announced. The new demand is very largely of a fluctuating character. The estimated increase is Rs. 1,22,000, which is at the rate of 21 per cent. Operations were concluded in June 1903. The settlement lasted for five years and nine months, and cost a trifle over three lakhs.

Sirsa-Fazilka.

78. The work in the Fázilka Tahsíl was completed in the first half of the year, and that in Sirsa was nearly finished at its close. The Settlement Officer went on leave early in the present year, and having now returned will carry out what remains to be done as Deputy Commissioner of Hissar. The expenditure was rather more than a lakh-and-a-half, and the yearly increase of revenue secured did not fall far short of that sum. Since the previous settlement the conditions of agriculture in Fázilka have been revolutionized by the introduction of canal irrigation. The Settlement Officer has reported on the revision of the canal occupier's rate, and a further increase of revenue will be obtained when orders have been passed on his proposals.

Mianwali and Dera Ghazi Khan.

79. The cis-Indus part of Captain Crosthwaite's charge includes 341 estates in the Miánwáli, and 32 in the Dera Ghází Khan, District. This large tract is divided into two assessment circles, the Kachchhi or Indus Valley and the Thal. During the term of the expired settlement the latter has been far from prosperous. Orders on Captain Crosthwaite's proposals for the Kachchhi and Mr. Hailey's for the Thal were passed soon after the close of the year. An enhancement of Rs. 42,000 has been secured in the Kachchhi, while the Thal demand has been reduced by Rs. 13,000. But the real reduction in the Thal is much less than the latter figure would suggest, for the average collections of recent years have fallen short of the demand of Mr. Tucker's Settlement by Rs. 10,000. The settlement of the Punjab part of Captain Crosthwaite's charge, when complete, will have cost about two lakhs.

Attock, Jhang, Hafizabad, Rawalpindi.

80. The settlements of Attock and Jhang began in October 1901, that of Háfizabad in June 1902, and that of Ráwalpindi in October 1902. The old maps are so accurate that complete remeasurement will be rarely required in Attock and Háfizabad, and will probably be dispensed with in many of the Ráwalpindi villages. In canal estates in Háfizabad, however, there has been much *kilabandi, i. e.*, relaying of field boundaries in survey squares measuring a little over an acre each. Complete remeasurement is being carried out in Jhang. None of these settlements were far enough advanced to allow of any assessment proposals being submitted during the year.

Land Records.

Prefatory.

81. The section on Land Records was last year for the first time, under orders of the Government of India, made an integral part of the Administration Report, and the part played by the Patwári and Kánúngo in the Punjab towards maintaining the system of land records was fully described in Sections 216 to 231 of last year's report. The information there given is of a permanent nature, and it is not necessary to repeat it this year.

Tours.

82. The Director of Land Records inspected all the tahsíls in the Gurgaon District and some of the tahsíls in the districts of Delhi, Gujránwála, Gujrát, Jhelum, Kángra, Hoshiárpur, Jullundur, Mooltan, Rohtak, Karnál, Ambala, Amritsar and Ferozepore.

LAND RECORD ESTABLISHMENTS.

83. There is no lack of candidates for the post of Patwári. The number of accepted candidates on the register during the year was 1,386. The number of new appointments during the year was 415. Considering the excess of candidates over appointments, it should be found possible to give a larger number of appointments to candidates of the agriculturist class. Patwári Schools were opened during the year in the districts of Delhi, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Ambala, Ferozepore, Jullundur, Amritsar, Ráwalpindi and Dera Ghází Khan. The standard rates of pay of Patwárís which have been agreed to by Government are Rs. 14, Rs. 12 and Rs. 10 per mensem respectively for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades. 25 per cent. of the total strength will belong to the 1st grade, 50 per cent. to the 2nd, and 25 per cent. to the 3rd grade. It is proposed to revise the Patwári Establishment of each district in accordance with these standards at the revision of the settlement of the district. The income of the Patwár Fund during the year amounted to Rs. 12,62,410 and the total expenditure to Rs. 11,76,738. The Patwári Fund has been provincialized. Patwaris.

84. 213 new candidates were entered on the registers. 97 of these were Patwárís. Most of the rest had passed the Entrance Examination. There is an increasing tendency for young men who have received a fair education to enter service as Patwárís in the hopes of promotion. Examinations for the post of Kánúngo were held at 8 selected centres. The total number of candidates examined belonging to Punjab Districts was 191, of whom 105 completed the examination, and 20 were partly successful. Besides these men, 20 candidates for employment in Native States were also examined, of whom 10 succeeded in passing the test according to the standard required for the Punjab. It has been decided to increase the pay of Kánúngos. 13 Kánúngos were accepted as candidates for Náib Tahsíldár, and 3 Sadr Kánúngos were appointed Tahsíldárs. In order to secure uniformity of standard in both Provinces the examination of Kánúngos and Náib Tahsíldárs in the Frontier Province has been left with the Director of Land Records of the Punjab. Kanungos.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION DERIVED FROM THE LAND RECORDS.

85. Information regarding crops and irrigation will be found in Chapter IV. Not the least important statistics furnished by the Land Records Agency are those relating to changes of title. Registration of titles.

86. The total number of mutations attested during the year was 552,634. The district figures show a considerable decrease in the total number of transfers attested compared with the figures for last year, except in Hoshiárpur, Jullundur, Ludhiána and Siálkot, where the mortality from plague accounts for a great increase in transfers by inheritance. Elsewhere the decrease in the total number is attributed to the operation of the Alienation of Land Act. The number of pending cases shows also a corresponding decrease. Mutations.

87. The total area transferred by gifts and exchanges (95,283 acres), is considerably lower than it was in 1900-01, when it amounted to 154,222. The former figure, however, excludes 71,584 acres transferred by exchanges among the tenants in the Chenab Colony, while the latter total includes such transfers. The figures are accordingly not widely divergent and call for no particular comment. Gifts and exchanges.

88. The total area transferred by mortgages with possession, or by order of a court for debt, amounted to 305,869 acres, of which 207,501 acres were cultivated. The corresponding totals for 1900-01 were 438,113 and 325,084 acres respectively, while the mortgage money has fallen from Rs. 2,07,78,248 to Rs. 1,29,64,793. This remarkable decrease, which is not in any way due to the figures for 1900-01 being above normal is entirely due to the Alienation of Land Act. Mortgages.

89. The total area redeemed from mortgage during the year was 251,597 acres, representing Rs. 79,80,949 mortgage money discharged. The corresponding figures for 1900-01 were 298,150 acres and Rs. 1,01,96,567. Considering the excellent rabi crop of 1901, the above figures cannot be viewed as otherwise than disappointing. Redemptions.

Sales.

90. The figures for sales also show a material decrease over those for the previous year, having decreased from a total area of 366,246 acres sold for Rs. 1,61,82,014 to 283,015 acres sold for Rs. 1,07,06,954. This must have been mainly due to the effects of the Alienation of Land Act, though the poorness of the harvests may also have contributed something to produce the result. The decrease in the total number of transactions (61,562 to 45,783), is also undoubtedly due to the effect of the Alienation of Land Act.

Land under mortgage.

91. The total area of proprietary cultivated land under mortgage shows a slight decrease from 3,391,499 to 3,352,637 acres, which gives a percentage of 12·5 on the total cultivated area of the Province compared with 13 per cent. in 1900-01 on the total cultivated area of the old Province, including the frontier.

Waste Lands and Government Estates.

General.

92. The table in paragraph 97 of last year's report shows an area of 2,501,417 acres held on lease from Government. The greater portion of this area is situated in districts in which schemes of colonization have been or are being carried into effect. The largest areas are in the undermentioned districts:—

District.	*Colonization scheme.*	*Area.* Acres.
Jhang and Gujránwála ...	Chenab Canal	1,761,917
Mooltan	Sidhnái Canal	340,760
Montgomery	Lower Sohág-Pára	141,714
Shahpur	Jhelum and Inundation Canals ...	74,554
Lahore	Lahore Rakhs	50,639

The above areas do not exactly correspond with the areas colonized, as both on the Chenab and on the Sidhnái and Sohág-Pára Canals there are additional areas in the hands of auction purchasers and lessees who have acquired proprietary right. In Mooltan, Montgomery and Lahore there are Government lessees holding lands outside colony limits. The Shahpur leases are held mostly by local men. Colonisation in the Jhelum Canal Colony commenced during the year. The provisions of the law affecting Government tenancies are described in the Land Tenure section of last year's report, Chapter I.

Chenab Colony.

Progress in colonisation.

93. The area allotted during the year amounted to 120,584 acres, bringing the gross allotted area to a total of 1,701,130. No further allotment on the Jhang Branch is at present possible. The Gugera Branch shows a net increase of 72,170, the gross total being now 709,570 acres. Nearly all the better class of land on this branch has been allotted. The Rakh Branch shows an increased cultivated area of 7,524 acres, the Jhang Branch of 39,410, and the Gugera Branch of 68,821. The rule of succession in the colony is not satisfactory, because the Act and Conditions permit unlimited succession by collaterals, and thus defeat to a certain extent the objects of original selection. The great majority of grantees have now constructed their houses. The improvement has been most marked on the Bhawána Branch, where there was the greatest room for it. Since the beginning of the colony up to the end of September 1901, 202 new wells had been sunk, though many more were then in process of construction. In the present year 195 have been completed, 453 more are under construction, and at the close of next year there is little doubt that almost every village which can afford to do so will have sunk its well. In some parts of the colony there is an incipient state of rivalry for the possession of the smartest and cleanest village site, resulting in the maintenance of sweepers who are entertained for the sole purpose of keeping the lanes and streets clean. The last census returns showed a population of 8 lakhs, but the population is now close on a million. The need for walls and houses attracts a great number of Pathán labourers in the cold weather months, when they are quite a feature of the colony; but the greatest difference from the rest of the Punjab lies in the paucity of women.

The health of the colony has been decidedly good. In a colony village each family is practically segregated; the compounds are large, and even the stay-at-home folk live much more in the open air than in the ordinary cramped village, and when plague breaks out they can camp in their own compounds, if need be; the villages are much further apart than is usual elsewhere; and the inhabitants of neighbouring villages are not closely bound by ties of relationship which make it necessary to meet in lamentation over the remains of departed friends. It is to be hoped that these features will offer some resistance to plague if it breaks out seriously in the colony. Drainage schemes have been sanctioned and started in most of the larger towns. The colony is not yet sufficiently provided with Primary Schools. Metalled roads are also badly needed, and several are in course of construction. More direct railway communication with Lahore is also urgently required, and a proposal to construct a line from Sángla to Shahdára is under consideration. Proposals have been submitted to the Government of India for the formation, with effect from the 1st April 1904, of a new district—to be called the Lyallpur District—out of the colony area.

THE JHELUM COLONY.

Scheme of the Colony.

94. Work on this colony started in November 1901, and during the greater portion of the year the Colonization Officer was engaged in making preliminary arrangements. The change of plans involved in introducing the scheme of colonisation on horse-breeding conditions, as a result of the recommendations of the Horse-breeding Commission, necessitated an entire reconsideration of the original scheme. The whole of the 402,000 acres originally intended for peasant colonists will now be allotted either to peasant or *nazarána* paying grantees on horse-breeding conditions. Each peasant grantee must maintain one brood mare, and other grantees 1 brood mare for each 1½ squares allotted. The remaining 138,000 acres will be allotted as originally intended. Succession to all grants will be according to the rule of primogeniture with the exception of those holding grants without horse-breeding conditions and those holding *nazarána* grants of the 3rd class. Occupancy rights only will be conferred on the grantees, and each grantee must plant two trees per acre allotted. 4,400 acres have been set aside for grants for military services. Their allotment has been left entirely in the hands of the Military Department, but horse-breeding conditions will attach to grants to Native Cavalry.

Progress of allotment.

95. Up to the end of September 1902, 44,614 acres had been allotted as follows:—

	Acres.
Peasant colonists (horse-breeding) from Shahpur	15,575
Ditto ditto Gujrát District	21,672
Ditto ditto Gujránwála District	5,637
Kásht báráni tenants from Shahpur	1,730

At present the procedure followed is to get together all the colonists from any one tahsíl and to allow them to sort themselves out. It is noticeable that they very frequently prefer territorial to tribal considerations.

Settlement proceedings.

96. A consolidated rate for land revenue, *málikána* and cesses has been adopted in the colony. This rate varies from Re. 1-8-0 to Re. 0-12-0 according to the class of land. The system of a consolidated land revenue rate will be applied also to the lands in the old villages. The Colonization Officer has been given the power of a Settlement Officer in the old villages commanded by the canal in the Shahpur District, and the revenue work of the villages has been handed over to him. His work here will lie under the following heads:—(*a*) survey on the square system of the old village lands; (*b*) measuring the new cultivation; (*c*) assessing the consolidated land revenue; (*d*) the miscellaneous work of partition, &c. A separate Settlement establishment consisting of a Tahsíldár, two Náib Tahsíldárs and a staff of Kánúngos and Patwárís has been provided for this purpose, and the services of an Extra Assistant Commissioner have been placed at his disposal as Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner.

General.

97. A grant of Rs. 4,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Colonization Officer in order to meet the expenditure on nurseries, &c. 60 acres were planted with young trees in the spring of 1902, and most of these have matured well. An area of 5 acres is being reserved in the neighbourhood of each village site as a village nursery, from which the village roads will be supplied. Separate nurseries (numbering about 20 in all) were started during the spring of 1903 for the supply of the District Board roads running through the colony. The Financial Commissioner has agreed to the trial, as an experimental measure, of a system by which land shall be given to cultivators on the condition that they plant and maintain a definite length of trees on the main roads. A site was sanctioned for the new Civil Station in the neighbourhood of Sargodha, about 18 miles from Shahpur. The Colonization Officer's Court-house and bungalow are in process of erection, together with a thána and dâk bungalow. A number of bungalows intended for the use of Canal Officers have also been commenced, and the station is being connected with Shahpur by a metalled road, the work on which is now in hand. The Railway from Malakwál to Sargodha is now open for traffic. Arrangements for policing of the colony have been made.

CHUNIAN COLONY.

Scheme of Colony.

98. Lands in the Chunián Colony have been granted to zamíndárs of congested villages in the Lahore District. The grantees are all tenants paying revenue and *málikána* with a promise of occupancy rights after five years. Each grantee holds from ⅓rd of a square to a square, a few two-square grants being made to pensioners and the like for special reasons. There is no horse-breeding or other like conditions. The grantees have now enjoyed the remissions allowed for the first years and are paying full rent (revenue and *málikána*). The grantees in the part of the colony to be settled probably in the course of the current year will hold under the same conditions, but the *málikána* is not yet settled. It is hoped that all grantees will qualify for occupancy rights unless the supply of water is so bad in some of the villages that the tenants surrender the land. Records-of-rights have been prepared for all villages in the colony.

Progress of colonisation.

99. 33,457 acres have been allotted, and almost all the area allotted has been brought under the plough. The village sites are laid out in squares. Two broad central roads run through each at right angles, and there are narrower roads parallel with these. For shops and for houses occupied by people other than colonists ground rent is charged. Mud houses and huts have been made by colonists. Most of the colonists have settled permanently in the colony. Those who failed to take up their residence according to the prescribed conditions have been served with notices that, unless they fulfil the condition within three months, they will be ejected. Some have profited by this notice and taken up residence in the colony. Each village has a well; masonry platforms have been built or are being built. Village ponds have been made by building the houses out of them. Trees have been planted by the District Board on some five miles of the road from Pattoki Station. Some of the villagers also have planted trees. *Dharmsálás* and mosques have been built in many of the villages.

Sohag-Para and Sidhnai Colonies.

100. These have now become merged in their respective districts, and no special mention of them is necessary.

Wards' Estates.

Number of estates.

101. As compared with last year, there is a decrease from 50 to 43 in the number of estates administered. The separation of the frontier districts accounts for 5 out of the decrease of 7 shewn; two new estates were taken under control, Kandhola in the Ambala District and Fatehgarh in Gurdáspur while four estates were released during the year. With regard to the Kandhola estate it appears there are debts to the extent of Rs. 13,000 and no balance to meet them. It will probably take five years to clear off these liabilities. The liabilities of the Fatehgarh estate will probably be cleared off in about three years.

General Features.

102. As regards the principal estates under management the following particulars may be noticed :—

Very little progress has been made towards the improvement of the Sher Shah estate. In the main this is due to the length of the negotiations for the loan of 1½ lakhs from the Mamdot estate, which has not yet

been effected. The estate had been mismanaged by the late Makhdúm, and matters since his death have been complicated by doubt as to who will be declared the eventual successor to the *jágír* which is attached to the shrine. The prospects of the Shekhupura estate are improving. The conditions of the Goler estate show no improvement and the local officers dwell upon the difficulties attending the administration, in which they get no assistance from the Rája himself. The estate is hopelessly involved, and the creditors have only been holding their hands in the expectation that a Government loan would be granted for the liquidation of the debts. The Government of India refused to grant this loan in view of the difficulty of binding the Rája's successors, should the present jágírdár die. This difficulty has since been removed by the passing of the Court of Wards Act, but it is probable that a loan will now be obtained from private sources.

Income.

103. Excluding the frontier districts, the gross income last year of all the estates amounted to Rs. 10,93,230; this year it is Rs. 11,15,387. The incomes of the new and the released estates do not much affect the total, and, in view of the agricultural conditions of the past year, the figures are gratifying.

Education of wards.

104. Most of the wards continue to receive education at the Aitchison College.

Revenue and Rent Paying Classes.

Working of Land Alienation Act.

105. The main point of interest at the present time with regard to the position of the revenue paying classes centres in the working of the Land Alienation Act. The normal effect of the Act in so far as transfers of land are in question cannot be gauged with accuracy for some years owing to the abnormal causes at work both before and after it came into force, but the remarkable decrease in the area transferred by mortgage and sale as shown in the land record statistics is undoubtedly due to its operation. The definitions in the Act have worked well, but the statutory agriculturist is a standing danger, because in every village, where any such person is to be found, the door is not closed to permanent transfers by zamíndárs to baniás. There has been a marked decline in the number of usufructuary mortgages and sales of agricultural land; and the decrease in fact is probably much greater than the decrease shown by the statistics, because the figures are the results of the mutation procedure, which lags behind the transactions themselves; and in the preceding year permanent transfers were stimulated by the fears of creditors as to the effect of the Act. The selling price of agricultural land has most likely fallen little; but the figures probably show the effect of baniás' prices inflated by interest, which exaggerated the price of land before the passing of the Act. There is no trace of any sudden and violent depreciation of the value of land. It does not as yet appear that the big tribes are encroaching on the smaller ones; and, in transfers, the zamíndárs as a body have gained more land than they have lost. Credit has, no doubt, been restricted, but with salutary consequences in curbing extravagance on social occasions. The zamíndárs generally approve of the Act, and, for social and other reasons, a good many unprotected tribes are anxious for its protection. The rules and circular orders under the Act have worked very smoothly and well; and there has, contrary to expectation, been no material increase of work. It is not likely that the subordinate revenue officials have as yet become thoroughly familiar with the Act; and their proceedings must be closely watched by Deputy Commissioners. Few devices for the evasion of the Act have so far been detected. Baniás no doubt dislike the Act; and some of the richer men amongst them may be abjuring investments in land and seeking other employment for their capital. It is, however, probable that the small village money-lenders as a class will continue their customary dealings with zamíndárs on a healthier system of credit.

Rent statistics.

106. The tendency for the number of suits for enhancement of rent to decline, which has been noticed of late years, has not been maintained in the year under report, when the number of decided cases rose from 285 to 460. The principal increases have occurred in Rohtak, Gurgaon, Jullundur, Gurdáspur and Jhelum. In Gurgaon the chief cause for the increase appears to be the approaching settlement, while in Jhelum it has been the settlement which has just been concluded. In Jullundur the Deputy Commissioner says there is a tendency for suits of this class to increase in number as many tenants pay very low rents. The tendency for produce rents to take the place of cash rents as a consequence of the introduction of irrigation is noticed in Rohtak. In Kángra a tendency for rents to fall is noticed, but no reasons are assigned. In Gujránwála, where there have been large extensions of irrigation, rents tend to rise, and in some villages the owners have introduced the system of taking a rupee an acre in addition to the ordinary share of the produce. Otherwise there appears to have been no change in the customary shares of produce rents.

Ejectment of non-occupancy tenants.

107. There is an increase in the provincial totals for ejectment proceedings against non-occupancy tenants under all heads except under the head " number of ejectments ordered under Section 45 (5) " where the figures show a slight decrease from 7,544 to 7,204. The districts which show the largest increases are Hissar, Hoshiárpur and Gujrát. As regards Hissar it is noticed that many suits for ejectment are brought to induce tenants to pay a higher rent, and the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that many of those who are ejected are reinstated on revised terms as to rent. The settlement operations in Sirsa also no doubt tend to send up the figures, owing to landlords being anxious to have the status of their tenants in doubtful cases determined. The same desire to exact higher rents is noted in the case of Hoshiárpur as one of the causes operating to increase the number of ejectment proceedings, and probably this cause is also at work generally in the Province. Another cause, which is also probably of wider application, is referred to by the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiárpur, and is that landlords endeavour to change their tenants in order to preclude any inconvenient claims hereafter for occupancy rights, though under the law as it stands at present mere lapse of time can never create such a tenure. Another sidelight on the same question is shown also by the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiárpur where he says that often the ejected tenant is reinstated on his executing a deed acknowledging his status as a tenant-at-will. In Gujrát the increase is said to be largely due to cases of ejectment brought by mortgagees against mortgagors in possession owing to an impression apparently that owing to the effect of the Alienation of Land Act if the mortgagors were allowed to remain in possession the mortgagees' rights would, in process of time, be extinguished. This effect of the Alienation of Land Act in tending to increase ejectment proceedings was noticed in last year's report and possibly still generally continues to operate, as during the year under report the progress made by the generality of the people of the Province towards a more intimate knowledge of the provisions of Act XIII of 1900 appears to have been slow.

Transfers of tenant right.

108. Except in Ferozepore and Ráwalpindi transfers of tenant right appear to be on the decrease. In the two districts above mentioned, where increased activity is noticed, the primary cause appears to be the Alienation of Land Act. In Ferozepore the Deputy Commissioner reports that money-lenders are rapidly acquiring occupancy rights in large areas owing to the transfer of these rights not being subject to the limitations imposed on the transfer of proprietary rights by the Act. The provisions of Section 53 of the Tenancy Act, however, appear to be ample to protect the landlords' rights in such cases. In Ráwalpindi, on the other hand, the increased activity appears to have been due to the Alienation of Land Act not having been extended to the Attock Tahsíl at the beginning of the year and to the mistaken idea of the people that when it did come into operation it would apply to transfers of tenant right.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

[Detailed information and statistics on the subjects included in this chapter will be found in the following reports :—

Police.—Report on the Police Administration of the Punjab for the year ending 31st December 1902.

Criminal Justice.—Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab and its Dependencies during the year 1902.

Prisons.—Report on the Administration of the Jails in the Punjab, 1902.

Civil Justice.—Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Punjab and its Dependencies during the year 1902.

Registration.—Report on the Administration of the Registration Department of the Punjab for the year 1902.

Municipal Administration.—Report on the working of Municipalities in the Punjab during the year 1902-03.

Local Boards Administration.—Report on the working of Local Boards in the Punjab during the year 1902-03.

And in the following tables of the 1902 Volume of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, *viz.* Police (Tables VII), Criminal Justice (Tables IV), Prisons (Tables V), Civil Justice (Tables III), Registration (Table IX) and Municipal Administration (Tables XVII)].

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY.

109. This subject was treated in last year's Administration Report and it will not be re-written till 1911-12.

Course of Legislation.

110. None of the enactments applicable to British India which were passed by the Supreme Legislative Council during the year especially concerned the Punjab. **Supreme Legislative Council.**

111. The Punjab Legislative Council held its sittings in Lahore during the year under report on the following dates :— **Meetings of Punjab Council.**

10th November 1902.

24th November 1902.

22nd December 1902.

11th May 1903.

Bills.

112. The following Bills were introduced in Council during the period:—

(1) A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Court of Wards in the Punjab.

(2) A Bill to make special and temporary provision for the administration of the area occupied by or adjacent to the various Camps at the Coronation Darbár to be held at Delhi.

(3) A Bill to amend the law relating to the limitation of suits for the recovery of money due on account of money lent or advanced, or on an account stated or in respect of goods supplied.

Acts.

113. The Bills that were passed by the Council and which received the assent of the Governor-General during the year are the following:—

	Date when received assent of the Governor-General.
(1) An Act to make special and temporary provision for the administration of the area occupied by or adjacent to the various Camps at the Coronation Darbár to be held at Delhi (Punjab Act III of 1902)	3rd December 1902.
(2) An Act to provide for the periodical enumeration and registration of animals in the Punjab fit, or ordinarily used, for the purposes of transport, and for the compulsory acquisition of such animals in time of war, and for impressment of the same for hire for purposes of military transport at any time (Punjab Act I of 1903)	26th January 1903.

Pending Bills.

114. The Bills that were pending at the close of the year are—

(1) Bill to amend the law relating to pre-emption in the Punjab.

(2) Bill to amend the law relating to the limitation of suits for the recovery of money due on account of money lent or advanced, or on an account stated or in respect of goods supplied.

Members of Punjab Council.

115. At the beginning of the year the following were Members of the Punjab Legislative Council:—

The Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir) Lewis Tupper, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

" " Mr. J. McC. Douie, I.C.S.

" " Nawáb Sir Imám Bakhsh Khán, K.C.I.E.

" " Mr. J. Wilson, C.S.I.

" " Colonel J. B. Hutchinson.

" " Rái Bahádur Madan Gopál, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.

" " Kanwar Sir Harnám Singh, K.C.I.E.

" " Mr. D. P. Masson, C.I.E.

The changes that took place amongst the Hon'ble Members during the year are the following :—

The seat of the Hon'ble Sir Lewis Tupper became vacant owing to the expiry of his term of office and he was re-appointed for a further term of two years.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. McC. Douie resigned his seat on proceeding on furlough out of India.

The Hon'ble Mr. Alex. Anderson was appointed on the 28th October 1902 to fill a vacancy.

The Hon'ble Colonel J. A. L. Montgomery was appointed on the 27th June 1902, but he resigned his seat on the 28th October 1902 on appointment to the Police Commission.

RULES HAVING THE FORCE OF LAW.

116. The following Rules and Regulations having the force of law were issued during the year under report by the Local Government under authority conferred by the various Acts of the Legislature specified :— Rules made by Local Government.

Rules under Section 3 of the Hackney Carriages Act, XIV of 1879, for the regulation and control of Hackney Carriages in the Jhelum Municipality and Cantonment and the Delhi Municipality.

Rule under Section 88 (1) of the Punjab Tenancy Act (XVI of 1887).

Regulations under sub-section (1) and sub-clause (*b*) of sub-section (2) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

Rules under clause (*c*) of Section 75 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, for the preservation, reproduction and disposal of trees and timber within forest lands in the Murree and Kahúta Tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi District.

Rules under Section 60, clauses (*j*) and (*k*), of the Prisons Act, IX of 1894.

Rule under Section 41 of the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878.

Rules under Section 26 of the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883, as rules of business of the Miánwáli District Board.

Rules under Section 184 (1) (*g*) of Municipal Act for the appointment of members of the Municipal Committee of Lahore.

Police.

117. The sanctioned strength of all bodies of Police organized under Act V of 1861, during 1902, was as follows :— Sanctioned strength.

Inspector-General of Police	1
Deputy Inspectors-General of Police	2
District Superintendents of Police (including Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police)	31
Assistant District Superintendents (including Deputy Superintendent of Railway Police)	27
Inspectors	67
Deputy Inspectors and Platform Sergeants	582
Sergeants	2,415
Constables including 195 Mounted Constables and 128 Town Watchmen	15,125

Increase of Staff.

118. The additions to the Force in 1902, which are included in the above figures, *viz.*—

9 Deputy Inspectors,

2 Platform Sergeants,

33 Sergeants,

214 Constables,

were in connection with an increase to the strength of the Jhang, Shahpur and Railway Police.

Nationality and religion of Police.

119. The nationality of the Force on the 1st January 1903 was :—Europeans 85, Eurasians 13, Natives 17,942. Classified according to religions, there were—

Religions.	Officers.	Men.
Christians	102	4
Muhammadans	1,673	9,567
Sikhs	365	1,466
Hindús (Brahmans, Rájpúts and Gurkhas)	365	2,003
Hindús of all other castes	574	1,921
Total	3,079	14,961

Cost of Force.

120. The estimated cost of the Force was Rs. 35,00,559, of which Rs. 28,77,846 was debitable against Imperial or Provincial Revenues, and the balance against Municipal, Cantonment and other funds.

Classification of cases investigated.

121. During the year 1902, 50,501 cases were reported to the Police. Of this number 618 were not investigated as they were held to be untrue. 37 cases were investigated under Magistrate's order after investigation had been at first refused. Considered according to classes, the following results are obtained:—

Class.	Offences.	1901.	1902.
I	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.	746	840
II	Serious offences against the person	4,069	4,476
III	Serious offences against the person or property or against property only.	11,032	12,875
IV	Minor offences against the person	126	142
V	Minor offences against property	14,223	14,560
	Total of Classes I to V ...	30,196	32,893
VI	Other offences	16,397	17,608
	GRAND TOTAL ...	46,593	50,501

Chapter III. PROTECTION.

Working of Police.

122. The following figures show the efficacy of the Police working during the past four years in regard to offences included is Classes I to V :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year.	Investigated cases regarded by the Police as true.	Cases in which investigation failed.	Completed trials of investigated cases.	Investigated cases declared by Courts false, mistaken or non-cognizable.	Trials ending in acquittal or discharge.	Trials ending in conviction.	Percentage of convictions to trials.
1899	34,756	15,626	17,676	1,189	4,329	12,158	68
1900	38,211	16,196	20,946	1,225	4,616	15,105	72
1901	26,154	11,479	13,792	896	3,190	9,706	70
1902	28,015	12,924	14,168	999	3,402	9,767	69

Equipment.

123. The armament of the Force was as follows :—

Men armed with	Fire-arms	7,963
	Swords and Batons	10,428

Discipline.

124. The subjoined figures show the number of departmental and judicial punishments inflicted on the Force during the last three years :—

	1900.	1901.	1902.
Departmental punishments (excluding dismissals)	1,884	1,425	1,578
Judicial punishments	158	101	109
Total	2,042	1,526	1,687

Education.

125. 2,515 officers including Sergeants and 3,339 Constables can read and write.

Punitive Police Posts.

126. 8 punitive posts which were in existence at the close of 1901 were continued for further periods, and 13 new posts were established during the year. The punitive police post located at Asal Autar in the Lahore District was rendered necessary by the misconduct of the inhabitants who attacked the officer in charge of the Waltoha Police Station when he attempted to seize some stolen cattle traced to the village. The four posts in the Siálkot District were established in consequence of the recklessness displayed by the people during outbreaks of plague.

General.

127. The work of the Criminal Identification Bureau at Phillour is increasing and the percentage of criminals traced by thumb marks has risen since last year. The Native States of Nábha, Jínd and Bahávalpur are introducing the system in their territory. The relations between the British Police and the Police of Native States have been very cordial and satisfactory. The Police arrangements at the Darbár were excellent.

RURAL POLICE.

Village Chaukidars.

128. The position of the Village Chaukídárs was explained in last year's report. They are not under the Police, but under the Collector as the head Revenue authority. Their work during the year has not been noticed either in the Land Revenue Report or in the Police Report and there is nothing to add to what was said last year.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

Tribes subject to the Act.

129. The tribes subject to Act XXVII of 1871 are the Mínás, Tágus, Bilúchís, Harnís, Sánsís, Bauriahs, Pakhiwárs, Mahtams, Bhats and Giloi Biluchís.

Minas.

130 The number of Mínás on the register of the Gurgaon District was 403 against 374 last year, of whom 69 were absent without leave on the 31st December 1902. In all 16 members of the tribe were convicted—4 under the Indian Penal Code and 11 under the Criminal Tribes Act.

Tagus.

131. The number of names on the register of the Karnál District at the close of the year was 244 against 228 last year. 18 registered members of the tribe were convicted during the year, *viz.* 16 under the Criminal Tribes Act and 2 under the Indian Penal Code. 48 members were shown as absent without leave at the close of the year.

Biluchis.

132. In the Karnál District 47 convictions were obtained against members of this tribe under the Criminal Tribes Act. Two were required to furnish security under Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, one was convicted under the Arms Act and one under Section 457, Indian Penal Code. On the 31st December 1902, 452 names were on the Karnál register against 403 last year, and 17 on that of Ambala. From the former district 107 were absent without leave and from the latter only one, the same as last year.

Harnis.

133. The following table shows the districts in which this tribe is registered and the operations under the Act:—

District.	Number of persons on the register.		Offences committed in 1902.		Number of persons absent without leave.
	End of 1901.	*End of* 1902.			
	Males.	Males.	Under Criminal Tribes Act.	Under other laws.	
Ludhiána	852	912	82	6	134
Jullundur	52	51	6	...	4
Hoshiárpur	225	230	15	...	13

Sansis.

134. The following table gives an abstract of the operations of the Act in the districts in which this tribe is registered :—

District.	Number of persons on the register.		Offences committed in 1902.		Number of persons absent without leave.
	End of 1901.	*End of* 1902.	Under Criminal Tribes Act.	Under other laws.	
	Males.	Males.			
Karnál	84	155	1	3	28
Ludhiána	344	343	6	9	12
Jullundur	275	273	12	5	2
Hoshiárpur	85	87	15	...	1
Ferozepore	36	49	...	10	...
Lahore	70	69	8	5	1
Gurdáspur	532	1,005	33	16	24
Siálkot	417	820	12	10	176
Gujránwála	1,190	1,267	20	5	38
Jhelum	...	4	...	...	...

Bauriahs.

135. In the Ludhiána District 3 convictions were obtained against members of this tribe under the Criminal Tribes Act. There were 113 persons on the register at the close of the year against 117 last year, and 17 were absent without leave. This tribe is also registered in the Ferozepore District, where 29 Bauriahs, including 2 previously exempted persons, were convicted under the Indian Penal Code, 49 under the Criminal Tribes Act and 2 under other laws. There 2,755 persons on the register at the close of the year, out of which number 341 were absent without leave.

Pakhiwars.

136. The number of Pahkíwárs on the register of the Siálkot District at the close of the year was 885 against 319 last year. 32 offences under the Criminal Tribes Act and 4 under other laws were committed during the year. 116 members of this tribe were reported to be absent without leave at the close of the year.

Mahtams.

137. The number of Mahtams on the register in the Lahore District at the close of the year was 45 against 46 in the previous year. Two members were absent without leave on the 31st December 1902. Two members of this tribe were convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act and 8 under the Indian Penal Code.

Bhats.

138. 167 men of the tribe of the Siálkot District were on the register at the end of the year against 208 last year. 8 persons were convicted under the provisions of the Act and 2 under the Indian Penal Code. There were 25 members absent without leave at the close of the year.

Giloi Biluchis.

139. The number of names on the register of the Jhang District on the 31st December 1902 was 105 against 76 last year of whom only one person was absent without leave. Three convictions were obtained under the provisions of the Act.

Criminal Justice.

General review of offences committed and brought to trial.

140. The general state of crime in 1902 appears on the whole to have been worse than in 1901, though there was a decrease in murders.

141. The number of offences reported during the year was 169,944, of which 116,515 were returned as true. This works out to 5 offences returned as true for every thousand of the population, the same proportion having been

recorded in 1901. 99,059 cases, involving 228,581 persons, were brought to trial. This shows an increase of 7,252 cases, and 20,810 persons brought to trial, over the figures for last year. 31 per cent. of the cases brought to trial were dismissed *in limine*, showing an increase of 1 per cent. on last year's figures, while, on the other hand, the percentage of convictions has decreased from 33 in 1900 and 28 in 1902 to 27 in the year now under review. The highest district percentages are 65 (Simla), 50 (Dera Gházi Khan) and 42 (Miánwáli), and the lowest 16 (Hoshiárpur and Siálkot) and 23 (Gurdáspur).

Offences classified.

142. 70 per cent. (or 82,235) of offences returned as true were under the Indian Penal Code. The percentage of convictions in cases brought to trial under the Code was 24, the same figure as in 1901. Of offences returned as true, there is a satisfactory decrease in those affecting life from 889, the figure of 1901, to 821 in 1902; of these 389 were murders as against 410 last year and 690 in the year 1900.

Local and Special Laws.

143. 34,280 cases were admitted and 36,209 persons convicted. Under the Arms Act 308 offences were admitted and 241 persons convicted. In 1901 the figures were 343 and 284, respectively, and in 1900 787 cases were admitted and 555 persons convicted under this Act.

Security for good behaviour (Sections 107 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code).

144. These sections are of great importance in this Province and the Punjab accounts for a quarter of the total proceedings taken in the whole of India under them. 4,796 persons were called upon to give security for good behaviour during the year as against 4,030 in the previous year. 190 persons were released upon probation under Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and of this number 76 were subsequently dealt with under Section 563. The figures for 1901 were 216 and 26, respectively. The section might be more freely used.

Agency by which criminal work was disposed of.

145. District Magistrates, including Additional District Magistrates, disposed of 2,565 cases as against 2,361 last year. They tried 59 European British subjects, of whom 29 were convicted, 27 acquitted, and 3 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. Honorary Magistrates have done well. Disposals in Sessions trials amounted to 384, last year's figure being 385. The largest increase was in Lahore (from 27 to 53).

Punishments.

146. The Chief Court confirmed the sentence of death upon 70 persons commuted it in the case of 26, and acquitted 20 persons sent up under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code, as compared with 102, 13 and 20 persons, respectively, in the year 1901. The number of persons sentenced to solitary confinement rose from 7,931 in 1901 to 8,204, and the number of persons whipped fell from 2,560 to 2,228. The figure in 1900 was 4,642. Forfeiture of property was ordered in 4 cases only as against 24 in 1901, and 139 in 1900.

Appeal and Revision.

147. Of 63,855 persons convicted, 18,083, or 28 per cent. appealed, 9,689 to the District Magistrate, 7,567 to the Sessions Judge and 827 to the Chief Court. Twenty per cent. of these appeals were summarily dismissed, 43 per cent. dismissed after notice, and in the case of the remaining 37 per cent. the sentences were reduced, altered or set aside, or the proceedings quashed.

The Chief Court.

148. During the year not a single case came before the Chief Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction. This is an excellent testimonial to the abstention of the large European population of the province from serious forms of crime. The number of appeals instituted fell from 797 to 610, disposals from 855 to 632, and the pending file from 163 to 141. Revisions rose from 1,606 to 1,660, disposals from 1,404 to 1,449, while the pending file rose from 202 to 211.

Prisons.

149. There was no change in the number and constitution of the jails and larger judicial lock-ups in the Punjab during the year. The jail at Dera Gházi Khan was, however, closed between the 3rd July and 2nd October, as its site was threatened by the erosion of the Indus. Number of jails.

150. The total number of convicts under confinement on the 1st of January 1902 was 12,423, as compared with 13,467 and 12,107 on the same date in 1901 and 1900 respectively, while the number of prisoners under trial was 1,008, which was only slightly more than in 1901 and 637 less than in 1900. The number of under-trial prisoners admitted in 1902 (18,830) was less by 237 and 5,633 than in 1901 and 1900, respectively, but the number of convicts admitted (21,263) was 3,448 more than in 1901 and only 1,487 less than in 1900. This is accounted for by the fact that more than the usual number of convicts was received from judicial lock-ups. In spite of the increase in the number of convicts admitted, the average population of the jails and lock-ups (convicts 12,005 and under-trials 1,100) was less in 1902 than in the preceding year, which was due to the smaller number of convicts in jail at the beginning of the year than in 1901 and to the large number of convicts sentenced in 1902 to short terms of imprisonment. Jail population.

151. Excluding the accommodation in hospitals and observation cells, which is sufficient for 1,115 prisoners, there is accommodation in the jails for 12,767 convicts and 716 under-trials. There was sufficient accommodation for the average number of prisoners under confinement in 1902, but the margin available for an increase of prisoners is not great. The only jails in which the total average population for 1902 exceeded the accommodation were the Central Jails at Montgomery and Mooltan; in these, as well as in others during periods when there was temporary overcrowding, the surplus prisoners were accommodated in tents. Accommodation in jails.

152. The expenditure on buildings by the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 1,01,672, including an outlay of Rs. 40,453 on repairs. New jails on the cellular system are being built at Miánwáli and Lyallpur; these, with the new central jail to be built in the southern part of the Province, and a new jail at Dharmsála, will provide the extra accommodation which is needed. The original works put in hand during the year comprised the following:—Cubicles according to the approved design for 185 prisoners; increasing the lateral ventilation of the dormitories and cells in the three Lahore Jails, and also in the Ráwalpindi, Jhelum and Hissar Jails; enclosing the workshops in the Mooltan Central Jail; extending the municipal water-supply at Delhi to the jail there; improving the bathing and conservancy arrangements in several jails; and constructing more quarters for upper subordinates and married Warders at the Montgomery Central, Ráwalpindi and Jullundur Jails. Buildings.

153. 18,994 male and 594 female convicts were admitted into jail during the year. Of these, 51 were Christians (European 1, Eurasians 9 and Native Christians 41), 12,889 Muhammadans and 6,648 Hindús, the ratio per *mille* of each denomination of the free population being—Christians 0·77, Muhammadans 1·19, and Hindús and Sikhs 0·71. Classification of convicts.

The imprisonment of 116 boys and 12 girls under 16 years of age and of a large number of others to whom less than six months' imprisonment was awarded in 1902 appears to show the necessity for the Reformatory which has for some time past been under establishment and will very shortly be opened. Juveniles and juvenile adults are, it is true, specially treated in jails, and are kept separate from other prisoners, especially where cubicles are available. But a jail is not calculated to improve juveniles or casual offenders with no strong criminal propensities. The experience of the Lahore Central Jail in

the treatment of juveniles indicates that the use of the Reformatory will prove beneficial and will enable Magistrates to deal with youthful offenders satisfactorily.

Remarks regarding sentences.

154. Of the 19,588 convicts admitted into jail, 2,480 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 9,318 to rigorous imprisonment, 7,452 to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, and 338 to rigorous imprisonment with whipping. Of those shown as sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, only 98 (89 males and 9 females) were admitted under sentence of transportation for life, 62 under sentence of transportation for a term, and 94 (84 males and 10 females) under sentence of death. 199 males and 12 females were transported beyond seas in 1902 against 179 males and 11 females in 1901, and 68 (65 males, 3 females) were executed during the year against 94 (93 males, 1 female) in 1901. 10,818 convicts, or 55 per cent., were awarded sentences of 6 months or less (one month or under 21·9 per cent. from one to three months 15·7 per cent., and from three to six months 17·7 per cent.). The number sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding five years was 279, or 1·4 per cent., while 160, or ·8 per cent., were sentenced to transportation. 12·4 per cent. of the total number of convicts admitted were habituals. The extension of cellular accommodation is enabling the jail authorities to deal with habitual criminals more effectively than was possible in the past, while the system of their police surveillance after release is being improved.

Escape and recaptures.

155. The number of escapes decreased from 16 in 1901 to 8 in 1902. 4 convicts escaped from within jail walls and a similar number from without. 6 of the 8 who escaped during the year were recaptured, and 3 of those who escaped in the previous 10 years were also recaptured, leaving 28 still at large. The escapes were due to negligence and connivance on the part of individuals, who have been suitably punished.

Imposition of fetters.

156. 4,085 convicts (as compared with 4,187 in 1901) were fettered for safe custody during 1902. This form of restraint was resorted to somewhat freely in some jails where prisoners were placed in quarantine camps outside the walls, and in others where extensive building operations were in progress.

Discipline, offences and punishments.

157. In 1902, 38,675 prison offences were recorded against 38,074 in 1901; the percentage of offences to daily average population, which was 301 in 1901, rose to 325 in 1902, the rise being ascribable to insistence on the maintenance of stricter discipline. On the other hand, serious offences committed by prisoners have declined. The number of offences relating to work rose from 23,927 in 1901 to 24,518, and the number of offences relating to prohibited articles from 3,376 to 3,482. The total number of minor punishments declined from 27,513 in 1901 to 27,122 in 1902, while the total number of major punishments rose from 10,452 to 11,514: the number of punishments under "penal diet with solitary confinement," "corporal punishment," and "combination of punishments," however, decreased by 16, 65 and 10 respectively. Corporal punishment was not once used in 13 jails, including those at Mung Rasúl and Ráwalpindi.

Education.

158. Of the 19,588 convicts admitted during the year, only 364 (all males) possessed any literary attainments.

Mark System.

159. 4,032 prisoners were released during the year under the mark system as compared with 4,295 in 1901. The longest remission—768 days—was earned by a convict under a term exceeding 10 years who was released from the Lahore Central Jail. The largest gratuity—Rs. 6-14-0—was earned by a convict released from the Montgomery Central Jail. The average gratuity earned was Re. 1. The operation of the mark system was extended during the year by the award of special marks up to 360 being authorized in the case of

prisoners, otherwise eligible under the system, who for the period of one year immediately preceding the grant of the marks had committed no prison offence. This extension promises to prove a valuable additional incentive to good conduct and industry.

160. The average number of convicts sentenced to labour on working days in 1902 was 11,772 as against 12,507 in 1901, while there was an increase of 33 in the average number not employed for other reasons. The average number employed on building operations was 198 as against 150 in 1901, the increase being ascribable to more work being undertaken during the year. The average number employed on manufactures declined from 3,850 in 1901 to 3,646, but the percentage was the same in both years, *viz.* 31. The decrease of 357 in the average number employed on public works is due to the prevalence of cerebro-spinal fever having put a stop to the transfer of prisoners to the Mung Rasúl Central Jail during the early months of the year, and to the population having been purposely allowed to fall towards the close of the year, in view of the completion early in 1903 of the work on which the prisoners were employed. **Employment of convicts.**

161. An average of 987 males and 11 females were employed as convict officers, being equal, as in 1901, to a ratio per cent. of 8 and 4, respectively, of the daily average population. The number of punishments awarded to convict officers was 1,188 as against 993 in 1901. Kept in strict discipline, convict officers form an indispensable adjunct to the management of jails under existing conditions. **Convict Officers.**

162. The net cash earnings of convicts amounted to Rs. 1,19,573 as against Rs. 1,24,834 in 1901. The reasons for the fall were the demand for labour by the Public Works Department, sickness in certain jails, and the disorganization of the Dera Gházi Khan Jail industries, through the removal of the prisoners as a precautionary measure, in view of the flooding by the Indus, which was feared. These causes were unavoidable, and the amount earned is, under the circumstances, satisfactory, especially as the average earnings per head of the number employed on manufactures and of the number sentenced to labour were Rs. 26-7-0 and Rs. 10-2-0, respectively, as compared with Rs. 24-9-0 and Rs. 10-0-0, respectively, in 1901. Industries were managed in a capable manner in the Lahore Central, Montgomery Central, and Ambala and Delhi District Jails. The largest cash profits were yielded by—extra-mural employment, Rs. 23,873; paper-making, Rs. 35,696; lithographic printing, Rs. 20,723; weaving woollen articles, Rs. 8,183; mat-making, Rs. 4,192; oil-pressing, Rs. 3,623; uniforms, etc., for warders, Rs. 3,513; weaving cotton fabrics, Rs. 4,901; and pottery, Rs. 645. The amount realized by the extra-mural employment of prisoners was Rs. 39,134 less than what it was in 1901, the decrease being mainly due to the prevalence of cerebro-spinal fever having put a stop to transfers to the Mung Rasúl Central Jail during a portion of the year, and to the labour tasks of the prisoners having been reduced as already explained. The *indirect* profit resulting to Government from the employment of convicts on jail duties amounted to Rs. 2,78,334 as compared with Rs. 2,91,959 in 1901. **Manufactures.**

163. The total cost of guarding and maintaining prisoners during the year was Rs. 8,45,657, or Rs. 66-5-7 per head, the chief items in the latter being Rs. 25-9-8 per head for establishment charges and Rs. 22-9-9 for dieting. The total expenditure shows a decrease of Rs. 14,392 on that for 1901, on account of the smaller daily average number of prisoners confined in the year; but the average cost per head increased from Rs. 64-1-7 in 1901, the increase being mainly under the head establishment, pay for 13 months having been disbursed in 1903 Vegetables and other produce to the value of Rs. 49,701 were supplied from jail gardens and farms for the consumption of prisoners. Deducting the earnings of the prisoners, the average net cost per head was Rs. 57-0-0 as against Rs. 54-13-0 in 1901. Under the circumstances this is not unsatisfactory and compares favourably with the average for the last three years. **Total Expenditure.**

164. The health of the prisoners was satisfactory. The hospital admission-rate of all classes of prisoners fell from 1,253 per *mille* in 1901 to 1,137, and the ratio of constantly sick declined from 38 to 35 per 1,000; and though the **Health.**

death-rate of the free population was higher in 1902 than in 1901, the prison death-rate fell to 25·06 per *mille*. Of the 19,876 prisoners discharged from jails during the year 51·5 per cent. had gained in weight, 33·5 per cent. had neither gained nor lost, and only 15 per cent. had lost in weight. Except for cerebro-spinal fever and plague there was no epidemic disease in the jails. In spite of the wide extension of plague throughout the Punjab, only 3 deaths occurred from the disease in jails. Plague was effectually stamped out in Ludhiána Jail by evacuation. The cerebro-spinal fever did not originate in the jails, but was imported from outside. Its effects were felt chiefly in the Hissar, Delhi and Mung Rasúl jails; only 39 deaths were due to it, and the measures taken to suppress it were effective. There was a decrease in the hospital admission-rate for malaria, and the Inspector-General of Prisons is able again to report favourably on the value of quinine prophylaxis. Steps are being taken to prevent the spread of tubercle of the lungs among the prisoners by the provision of special isolation wards for tuberculous prisoners, and by improving the ventilation of dormitories and workshops. A great deal has already been done in this direction, and it is hoped that the danger that threatens will be averted by the measures being taken.

Magisterial Lock-ups.

165. The daily average number of prisoners in the larger Magisterial lock-ups was 395 (convicts 77, under-trials 316, and civil 2). Three deaths occurred, giving a death-rate of 7·59 per *mille* of average strength as against 15·67 per *mille* in 1901. Three under-trial prisoners escaped,—two from the Lahore Lock-up and one from the Bhakkar Lock-up. The total average cost per head on guarding, maintenance, etc., was Rs. 94-10-9 against Rs. 99-6-4 in 1901.

General Remarks,

166. The Inspector-General of Prisons visited every jail once, and to some he paid several visits, during the year. There was an improvement in the visitation of the jails by official visitors.

Civil Justice.

Institutions.

167. There was a satisfactory decrease of 12,645 in the number of suits instituted in Civil Courts during the year. The following districts show the largest decrease:—

	Cases.
Hissar by	3,833
Rohtak by	2,144
Gurgaon by	1,814
Karnál by	1,226
Lahore by	1,016
Ferozepore by	1,008

These figures show how intimately indulgence in litigation is connected with agricultural prosperity. The year 1902 was, as compared with its predecessor, a year of scarcity in the Eastern Punjab, and the failure of the rabi harvest was unquestionably the cause of the decrease in the number of suits instituted in the districts named. No district shows an increase of over 1,000 institutions. Jhang heads the list with 904, and Jhelum comes next with 572. In both these districts the harvests were good. In the Province, as a whole, the number of suits for foreclosure fell from 7,028 to 6,158. The figure for 1900 was 9,857. Similarly, the number of notices to enforce conditional sale in the year under review was only 1,334 as against 2,472 in 1901 and 4,099 in 1900. This steady decrease is clearly due to the passing of Act XIII of 1900. A certain proportion of the notices issued in 1902 may have referred to house property or to land other than agricultural land.

Classification of suits.

168. The total number of suits brought by money-lenders against agriculturists fell from 105,958 to 100,449. Suits to establish a right to pre-emption fell from 5,528 in 1901 to 3,537 in the year under review. As the majority of these suits relate to agricultural land, the decrease is obviously due to the restrictions placed on the alienation of such land by Act XIII of 1900. Practically every district in the Province shows a decrease, the most noticeable being Siálkot,

Hissar, Mooltan, Jhelum, Gujrát and Ráwalpindi. The only districts that show a slight increase are Ambala and Kángra. There was a slight increase in suits connected with matrimonial claims from 1,896 in 1901 to 2,092 in 1902.

169. The total value of suits fell from Rs. 3,74,73,291 in 1901 to Rs. 2,39,32,813 in 1902, and the average value from Rs 161-13-6 to Rs. 109-6-1. The figures for last year were, however, misleading, as they included a single suit in Ráwalpindi, the value of which was estimated at nearly 1½ crores of rupees. Its real value appears, from a remark of the Divisional Judge in this year's report, to have been between 4 and 5 crores. The number of suits for trifling sums continues to be deplorably large. **Value of suits.**

170. 5 original suits came before Divisional Courts, and all of them were decided. Out of 265,771 suits for disposal in District Courts, 236,016 were decided, 29,755 being left pending. As compared with 1901, disposals fell by 6,502, and the pending file by 899. On an average each District Judge and Subordinate District Judge with appellate powers decided 132 cases, each Assistant Commissioner 90 cases, each Extra Assistant Commissioner 137 cases, each Tahsíldár 140 cases, each Náib Tahsíldár 225 cases, each Munsif 1,722 cases, each Judge of a Provincial Small Cause Court 1,885 cases, each Munsif with Small Cause Court powers 1,369 cases, each Judge of a Cantonment Small Cause Court 391 cases, and each Honorary Civil Judge 194 cases. The increase in the average outturn of Assistant Commissioners, noticed in last year's report, has been steadily maintained. Each Náib Tahsíldár did nearly three times as much civil work as in 1901. One Munsif in Miánwáli disposed of no less than 3,342 cases. **Disposals in courts subordinate to the Chief Court.**

171. The average duration of contested cases was 45 days and of uncontested 27 days, as compared with 47 and 28 days, respectively, in 1901. The average duration of contested cases was noticeably high in Mooltan (60 days), Hissar (63 days) and Jhang (63 days). **Duration of cases.**

172. The figures for commissions issued under Sections 392 and 394 of the Civil Procedure Code again call for some remark. Considerable increases are recorded in Delhi (from 64 to 122), Gurdáspur (from 65 to 117), and Dera Ghází Khan (from 67 to 113). On the other hand, the following districts show a large decrease:—Ambala (from 157 to 92), Simla (from 27 to 1), and Ferozepore (from 317 to 85). No explanations are offered in the case of Ambala and Simla. **Commissions.**

173. The total number of cases referred to arbitration was 1,300, or 20 more than in 1901. No districts show any remarkable fluctuations in their returns. **Arbitration.**

174. The results recorded during the year 1902 are no better than those of 1901. In the year under review there were in all 225,823 applications for execution of decrees, of which 195,103 were disposed of. The number of applications was about 5,000 less than in 1901, but the number of disposals fell by nearly 7,000. Rupees 6,36,763 were realised voluntarily and Rs. 29,88,866 after issue of process. This represents a realisation of about 22 per cent. on the value of money decrees in execution; the same percentage was recorded in 1901. The percentage is low in districts of Delhi (13), Hissar (16), and in Montgomery and Muzaffargarh (17), and high in Gurdáspur (31), Dera Ghází Khan (32), Jhang (33) and Amritsar (39). But it must be remembered, firstly, that a large number of money suits are brought simply to save limitation, in the confident hope that a settlement will be arrived at with the debtor outside the court; secondly, that a large number of money decrees are passed against debtors who have nothing to pay with except the annual profits from their land, and that their creditors do not expect to get more than this; and, thirdly, that many payments are made which are never communicated to the Courts concerned. The Hon'ble Judges have issued a general letter to all Divisional and District Judges asking them to pay special attention to the work of execution of decrees in subordinate courts, and proposals for a general increase of pay to bailiffs and other subordinates of the executing agency are under consideration. It is to be hoped that in future this branch of judicial work will improve. **Execution of decrees.**

Appeals in Courts under the Chief Court.

175. The percentage of appeals to appealable orders fell from 24 to 22. 6,897 appeals were instituted in Divisional Courts, being 1,070 more than in 1901. In spite of this large increase, the pending file rose only from 1,905 to 2,419. In 57 per cent. of the appeals the order of the lower court was upheld. The Divisions in which appellate work was heaviest were Hoshiárpur (834), Delhi (797), Jhelum (721) and Siálkot (682). The figures quoted are those of disposals. The average duration of appeals rose from 93 to 103 days. An Additional Divisional Judge was appointed to Jhelum for 1 month, to Siálkot for 2 months and 23 days, and to Mooltan for 4 months and 13 days. In District Courts 6,164 appeals were instituted as against 6,201 in 1901. The order of the lower Court was upheld in 56·3 per cent. of appeals. The pending file fell from 813 to 802, and the average duration rose from 38 to 45 days. The figures under this head are in all cases practically identical with those of 1901.

Chief Court.

176. 4 original suits, 719 appeals from decrees, and 259 appeals from orders were instituted in the Chief Court during the year. In 40 per cent. of the appeals the decision of the lower court was affirmed. These figures differ only very slightly from those of 1901. The number of appeals from decrees has, however, fallen by 65, but the number of disposals has also fallen. Consequently the reduction in the pending file (by 217 cases) noticed in the report for 1901 has not continued during the year now under review. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 1,529, or 1 more than at the end of 1901. The diminution in the number of disposals is ascribed to the fact that single Benches decided only 382 appeals, or 311 less than in the previous year, as throughout the year the Judges of the Second Bench sat continuously as a Division Bench and not at all as two single Benches. In spite of the diminished number of disposals, the pending file of single Bench cases has only risen from 366 to 411. The number of appeals that could be disposed of by single Judges was less than formerly. Owing to the recent amendment of the Punjab Courts Act reducing the power of appeal, the Chief Court did not receive the same number of petty cases capable of rapid disposal, which naturally tended to swell the statistics of former years. The Hon'ble Judges have, however, recently modified the rules passed under Section 8 (1) of the Punjab Courts Act, and have considerably extended the civil appellate jurisdiction of single Benches. They hope that this reform may have the effect of slightly expediting the disposals of civil appeals generally, and that it may result in a reduction of the large file of pending cases. First appeals from decrees are the heaviest class of work before the Court, and 101 of them were disposed of as against 38 in 1901. Institutions increased from 81 to 90. Division Bench appeals are the next heaviest class of work, and 383 of them were disposed of as against 320 in 1901. Thus, though the figures show only 997 appeals disposed of as against 1,266 in 1901, the actual work done is probably quite equal to that done in 1901.

Increase of staff.

177. Separate District Judges were appointed in September 1902 for Karnál, Gujrát, Shahpur, Muzaffargarh, Jhang and Miánwáli. In addition there are now in Jhang and Gujránwála Extra Assistant Commissioners solely employed on civil work, and further suggestions for the separation of civil and criminal work in various districts have lately been submitted to Government.

Registration.

Change in period of Report.

178. The last triennial report was for the years 1899-1900, 1900-01, 1901-02. As the calendar year has now been adopted for purposes of registration reports, the next triennial report for 1902—1903—1904 will be due in 1904.

General results.

179. It was noticed in last year's Administration Report that there had been a very great decline in Registration business owing to the introduction of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act. There is a further decline observable in the statistics of business for 1902; this drop in business, however, is chiefly noticeable in the first half-year. The second half of the year shows some signs of a revival.

Details of the year's business.

180. The number of documents registered has fallen by 4,160. Registrations of immovable property have fallen by 4,258. Sales are less by 2,472. (This may be explained by the fact that in the first five months of 1901 before the Alienation Act became law there was a great rush to get sales effected.) The number of mortgages are less by 2,158 and they have fallen in value by Rs. 18,79,245. The total value of all property affected by registered documents is about 364 lakhs, which is 7 lakhs more than last year. Of this 347 lakhs refer to immovable property, the rest to movable property. This increase is due to three facts :—

(*a*) Though (as mentioned above) the number of sales is less than last year the value involved is Rs. 2,29,627 greater.

(*b*) In Delhi there were optionally registered leases involving the unusual value of Rs. 1,84,193.

(*c*) In Delhi, Amritsar and Lahore there were unclassified deeds involving rather unusually large values.

Receipts.

181. The total of ordinary fees (Rs. 1,39,895) is less by Rs. 6,321 and the total of other receipts including copying fees (Rs. 61,779) is less by Rs. 4,351 and the grand total (Rs. 2,01,674) is less by Rs. 10,672. Applications for "copies," "inspections" and "searches" are less by 1,349, and the receipts under these three heads fell from Rs. 54,631 to Rs. 50,628. The proportion of fees taken in respect of registrations of immovable and movable property (Rs. 1,31,025 and Rs. 5,600 respectively) is about the same proportion as last year.

Expenditure.

182. The total expenditure is less by Rs. 603. There was some saving in "percentage paid to Registering Officers" and also by reduction of establishment, but there was an increase in other items of expenditure.

Miscellaneous.

183. The reductions of establishment ordered in the Government Review of last year's Report did not, most of them, take effect till the end of the year under report. The organisation of the centralised record system, the reduction of establishment in proportion to the decrease in registration business, and the scheme for fixing in a suitable fashion the remuneration of non-official Registrars are receiving continued attention.

Local Boards Administration.

Constitution of District Boards.

184. The number of District and Local Boards remained the same as in the previous year. Local Boards now exist in 7 districts only.

Elections.

185. Elections were held in 12 out of the 17 districts in which the elective system is in force, but only 38 out of 264 vacant seats were contested. In Gurgaon, where 31 vacancies occurred, no contest took place. The elective system, it is said, is not appreciated by the people and candidates are secured with great difficulty. In Karnál some interest was displayed, 21 candidates contesting for 3 vacancies in the Pánipat Tahsíl. But as a rule the elections were characterized by the usual apathy.

Meetings of District and Local Boards.

186. With few exceptions the prescribed number of meetings were held by District Boards, and the attendance was on the whole satisfactory. Local Boards in many cases did not meet as often as they are required by rule to do, but this was generally due to there being no business for them to transact.

Finance Sub-Committees now exist in all districts, and their work is generally well reported on. In Hoshiárpur there are Sub-Committees for Education and Sanitation which are said to work in a satisfactory manner. In Kángra the "Works" Sub-Committee is reported to have proved itself a useful body and to have rendered appreciable help. In Miánwáli the duties of the District Board have been divided amongst its members by the appointment of 7 Sub-Committees.

Proceedings set aside.

187. The Commissioner of Delhi overruled a resolution of the District Board of Rohtak whereby the purchase of an annuity of Rs. 9-8-0 was proposed for a retired Muharrir, the expenditure involved being more than the Municipal Funds could afford. A gratuity of Rs. 180 was subsequently sanctioned for the Muharrir. The Commissioner of Lahore directed the District Board of Gujránwála to postpone action for a year on a resolution sanctioning the entertainment of a Gymnastic Master at Rs. 15 per mensem and the grant of a small increase in the pay of 4 District Board Muharrirs working at the head-quarters of the tahsíls. A resolution of the District Board of Gujrát appointing a Draftsman was overruled by the Commissioner on the ground that the man selected for the post was son of a District Board member. The Commissioner wrote to the effect that either the member should resign his membership, or else his son should seek employment elsewhere. In no other case were proceedings set aside.

Rules.

188. Rules regulating the constitution of the Miánwáli District Board were published in Punjab Government Notification No. 96 of the 25th June 1902. The provisions of the rules for the guidance of District Boards published with the Notification of the Punjab Government in the Boards and Committees Department, No. 528½, dated the 26th February 1884, were extended to the Miánwáli Board by Notification No. 201, dated the 23rd August 1902, and by Notification No. 202 of the same date the Board was declared to be of the 2nd Class. Rules were also framed by the Board under Section 26 of the District Boards Act, 1883, and unanimously passed in a special meeting held for the purpose. They were eventually published in Punjab Government Notification No. 2 of the 5th January 1903, and adopted by the Board as rules of business.

Working of District and Local Boards.

189. The general working of District Boards has given satisfaction, and considerable interest seems to be evinced by the members in such matters as scarcity, plague, the breeding of good cattle and preservation of trees. In the Jullundur District the District Board has initiated a system of village sanitation in the larger villages, under which sweepers are entertained to clean the village streets, and are paid in the same way as the village watchmen. This innovation is creditable to those concerned. The work of many Boards has been much hampered by demands made on their resources in consequence of plague expenditure, and it has been necessary to give Government assistance in some cases. The financial condition of the Hissar and Rohtak District Boards has been seriously affected by a series of bad harvests, necessitating extensive remissions and suspensions.

Finances.

190. The accounts and finances of District Boards are noticed in Chapter V.

Municipal Administration.

Number of Municipalities and Notified Areas.

191. No new Municipalities were established and none of the existing ones abolished during the year under report. The town of Budhláda in the Hissar District was constituted a Notified Area under Punjab Government Notification No. 45, dated 3rd February 1903. The existing Notified Areas remained as before. The boundaries of the Municipalities of Pathánkot and Gujránwála were altered during the year in order, in the one case, to include the outlying blocks of the town on sanitary grounds, and, in the other, to include the newly-populated tracts round that town. The boundary of the Notified Area of Sángla in the Gujránwála District was also revised so as to include the whole of the town and the buildings south of the railway line there. There were no changes in the other Divisions.

Changes in the system of appointing members.

192. A change in the system of appointing members occurred in the Lahore Municipality, where Rule III of the Rules for the appointment of members was so amended as to reduce from 6 to 4 the number of members to be obligatorily selected from the Raís class residing and possessing property in Lahore, and to thus enable the European community to be more equitably represented on the Committee. The number of members of three of the minor

Municipalities of the Lahore District was reduced during the year—at Sharakpur from 12 to 6 and at Khem Karn and Khudián from 9 to 6. This course was deemed desirable owing to the dearth of qualified men to fill the position of members of the Committee. In Simla the office of paid President was abolished on the expiry of the term of office of Mr. P. Donaldson, and the Deputy Commissioner of Simla was appointed by Government an *ex-officio* member and President of the Committee.

Elections.

193. There were 287 vacancies during the year amongst elected members, of which 90 only were contested, and the percentage of voters polling averaged about 60 per cent. In Delhi, Simla, Lahore and Amritsar the vacancies were filled without a contest, and, except in five or six minor Municipalities, the contests that did take place occasioned but little interest.

Meetings of Committees and attendance at meetings.

194. The more important Municipal Committees met much more frequently than they are required to do by rule, and the attendance was good. Delhi and Simla held 54 meetings each, Amritsar 33, and Lahore 26. Many of the minor Municipalities held less than the prescribed number of meetings, but in most cases this was due to the absence of any business for transaction. The Zíra Municipal Committee was again conspicuous for its apathy, 5 meetings having to be postponed for want of a quorum.

Irregular proceedings of Committees and proceedings overruled.

195. Very few cases occurred during the year which called for intervention on the part of the controlling authorities with the proceedings of Municipal Committees. In no case were the proceedings of any of the Municipal Committees in the Delhi Division overruled either by the Deputy Commissioner, Commissioner, or Government except in Rewári in the Gurgaon District, where, in a case of evasion of octroi duty, the Municipal Committee passed a resolution proposing to recover four times the amount of octroi properly leviable. The resolution was overruled by the Deputy Commissioner, as the Committee had no power under Section 187 of the Municipal Act to compound offences, and the Committee was directed to prosecute the man criminally under the Indian Penal Code. The Deputy Commissioner also set aside another resolution of this Committee in which it proposed to grant an allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem to the Assistant Surgeon, Rewári, for medical attendance on the High School boarders. The allowance was disallowed, as the Civil Surgeon did not support the proposal. In the Karnál and Ambala Districts some resolutions passed by Committees were at the suggestion of the Deputy Commissioners reconsidered amended or cancelled by the Committees, and the Deputy Commissioners' suggestions were in all cases promptly complied with. In the Jullundur and Lahore Divisions no cases occurred which called for interference. In the Ráwalpindi and Mooltan Divisions a few decisions affecting matters of a trivial nature were set aside by the Commissioner.

Rules and bye-laws.

196. In Delhi bye-laws were framed to regulate the assessment and collection of the house tax recently imposed there. In Simla the two Vice-Presidents and the Secretary to the Committee were empowered *ex-officio* and individually to compound offences against the Municipal Act. Bye-laws were framed by the Lahore Municipality for controlling the discharge of fireworks within Municipal limits, for registration of births and deaths, and for regulating the constructions of *tharrás* and projections. In Amritsar bye-laws were made for regulating the use of dhobi ghâts, for the working of a bonded-warehouse, and for the refund of octroi. Building bye-laws were also made, and the rules under the Hackney Carriage Act were amended. In Dalhousie bye-laws were framed for the control of butchers' shops, while the bye-law for the levy of the bazár frontage tax was amended.

General working of the Committees.

197. As a rule the working of Municipal Committees, especially the larger ones, has met with the approval of the local officers. The appointment of the Deputy Commissioner of Simla as an *ex-officio* member and President of the Committee, as well as the appointment of an Engineer Secretary, have had a very distinct effect in improving the administration of Municipal affairs.

TAXATION.

Imposition of new and withdrawal of old taxes.

198. A tax on thelás (carts) proposed by the Sirsa Municipality received the sanction of Government during the year. The rates of the house tax in the Fatahabad Notified Area were increased with effect from 1st October 1902. A proposal to impose a tax on vehicles within the limits of the Ambala Municipality, in order to cover a loan for the intra-mural sewage scheme, was submitted to Government for sanction, but the proposal was subsequently abandoned. A water tax at 2 per cent. on the assessed annual value of houses in Kasumpti came into force from 1st January 1903.

Income derived from taxation.

199. The total revenue derived from taxation in Municipalities and Notified Areas was Rs. 32,89,000 as against Rs. 34,65,000, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,76,000. The receipts from octroi decreased by over 2½ lakhs, but there was an increase of Rs. 80,000 from other taxation, mainly in the Delhi Municipality as a result of the new house tax.

Octroi.

200. The decrease in octroi receipts was shared by all Divisions as follows:—

	Rs.
Delhi	47,000
Jullundur	42,000
Lahore	1,33,000
Ráwalpindi	18,000
Mooltan	15,000

Last year the receipts were above the average, owing to the excellent rabi harvest, while in the year under review the harvests were poor and largely account for the decrease in income. Special causes, such as plague, also affected receipts, notably in the case of the Amritsar Municipality, where receipts fell by half a lakh, due almost exclusively to the depression and disorganization of trade in consequence of the prevalence of plague in and about the town. In the Delhi and Simla Municipalities large increases were recorded. In the former Municipality the main items of increase are under the heads Refined Sugar, Ghi and Building Materials, all of which were imported in larger quantities than usual on account of the Coronation Darbár. The increase in Simla is reported by the Deputy Commissioner to be mainly due to the introduction of the new octroi schedule, but the Commissioner would add as another cause the greater efficiency in collections consequent on the change of *régime* in Municipal government. As explained last year, the general orders issued by the Government of India necessitated the examination of existing octroi schedules with reference to the rates in force, but action in this direction has now been postponed in consequence of the receipt of a further communication intimating that the Government of India is prepared to allow higher rates than those at first suggested.

Other taxes.

201. The figures for the past year show increases on those of the previous year of Rs. 80,000 as above stated. The house tax in Delhi, which is the chief cause of this increase, is said to be unpopular and difficult to work. Direct taxation in the Simla Municipality worked smoothly. In Ambala coercive measures have constantly to be resorted to for the recovery of the water tax.

Incidence of taxation.

202. In the year under report the average incidence of all taxation was Re. 1-7-0 against Re. 1-8-5 in the previous year. The incidence of octroi, Class I (Grain) only, was Re. 0-12-1 against Re. 0-13-5 in 1901-02. The decrease is due to causes already explained. The average incidence of total octroi was Re. 1-4-6 against Re. 1-6-1. The average was exceeded in 15 of the larger towns and in the minor Municipalities of the Muzaffargarh District. It is worthy of note that the incidence of total taxation in the three largest cities, Lahore, Delhi and Amritsar, is practically the same, being slightly over Rs. 2 per head. As usual, the incidence of taxation is highest in the Hill Municipalities, but the standard of taxation at these hill stations must necessarily be higher than elsewhere.

Refunds of octroi.

203. In the Delhi Division the refund system seems to be worked satisfactorily on the whole, though in certain cases delays are reported to have taken place in the disposal of applications of refund. In the Jullundur Division the

Ferozepore Committee is reported to have been again conspicuously backward in the matter. In mitigation of the small amount refunded it is urged that many heavy claims for refund have disappeared as a result of declaring the premises of the leading European exporters to be "Bonded Warehouses," but the Commissioner is not satisfied that the Committee is giving anything like a fair proportion of refunds on its receipts from octroi. In Amritsar the refunds granted amounted to Rs. 58,000, or 16 per cent. of the gross income, which is a considerably higher figure than elsewhere. In Gujránwála it is said that refunds due could not be paid for want of funds, and the serious charge is made against this Committee that its accounts have not been properly kept, fictitious balances being shown when in reality the Committee owed large sums for octroi refunds.

Bonded warehouses.

204. Except in the case of a few of the larger Municipalities, bonded warehouses are little resorted to, and, as a rule, where refund rules are liberally worked there is little need for them. The general question of refunds and bonded warehouse arrangements will shortly come under consideration.

GENERAL.

Plague.

205. Plague was again very prevalent in many of the Municipalities of the Delhi, Jullundur and Lahore Divisions, but only appeared in 2 Municipalities of the Ráwalpindi Division and in 3 in the Mooltan Division. In Rewári the outbreak was very severe and there was considerable opposition to any measures being taken to check the disease. It created a panic, which resulted in five-sixths of the population leaving the town and spreading over the country, in many cases carrying the infection with them to parts that had before escaped. The members of the Committee as a rule behaved very badly, but the Tahsíldár, who had to be removed, set them a bad example in this respect. In the Ambala District the epidemic was much less virulent than in the preceding year except in Búriya; the attitude of the people was reasonable, and the conduct of the members of the Committee with a few exceptions satisfactory. In addition to inoculation, desiccation of houses was also resorted to, and was appreciated by the people to a certain extent in the towns of Ambala and Jagádhri. In the Jullundur District members of Municipal Committees rendered practically no assistance in the plague inoculation campaign. To the Khatrís, Baniás, Mahájans and similar classes, inoculation was anathema. In Fázilka, where there was a severe outbreak, the well-to-do inhabitants are reported to have immediately fled; the poorer classes only remaining, amongst whom the mortality is shown to have been great.

Health and Sanitation.

206. With the exception of plague, no other serious epidemic appeared anywhere, and the health of the Municipal towns was generally good. The progress of sanitation in the various Municipalities will be noticed in Chapter VI under the head "Sanitation."

Fires.

207. There were 11 actual cases of fire at Simla, or 4 more than in the previous year, resulting in serious damages in 2 cases only, the greatest being on the occasion of the fire which occurred on the 10th July 1902, when the Commercial Buildings and Northbrook Terrace, occupied principally by European firms, were almost entirely destroyed. The total loss by fire during the year at Simla is estimated at about 6 lakhs. The Fire Brigade was requisitioned in all these cases and did good work. A severe fire broke out in the town of Pind Dádan Khan, which reduced some 80 houses to ashes. Two fires—one at Hissar and the other at Bhiwáni—occurred during the year, both in connection with cotton factories. The latter fire was a serious one, several women having lost their lives in it, and formed the subject of a special report to Government. A fire broke out in the mohalla of sweepers at Hidáyatpur Chháoni Notified Area in the Gurgaon District. Fortunately there was no loss of life.

Delhi.

208. The importance of this city as a railway centre is steadily on the increase. The Agra-Delhi Chord Railway construction is being vigorously pushed on. The installation of electric lighting and the opening of the "Clarke Road" through the Queen's Gardens were amongst the more important events with which the Committee was concerned during the year.

Military (Volunteers).

Strength and Distribution of Volunteer Force.

209. The strength of the Volunteer Corps on the 31st of March 1903 is reported to have been as follows :—

Corps.	Company.	Station.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Total enrolled strength.	Total number of efficients.	Sergeant-Instructors.
Punjab Light Horse.	...	Field Officers and Staff	6	...	...	...	...	...
	A	Lahore	3	9	49	58	54	2
	B	Delhi	...	2	13	15	15	...
	C	Ráwalpindi	3	8	47	55	54	1
	D	Pálampur	1	2	12	14	10	...
	Sec.	Ambala	1	7	27	34	30	1
	...	Add for Officers	...	...	...	14	14	...
		Total ...	14	28	148	190	177	4
1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.	...	Field Officers and Staff	8	2	...	2	2	9
	A	Lahore	2	17	66	83	76	
	B		3	11	72	83	81	
	C		3	9	71	80	77	
	D	Ráwalpindi	3	9	94	103	102	
	E	Amritsar	3	6	31	37	35	
	F	Delhi	3	4	33	37	37	
	G	Murree	3	4	73	77	77	
	H	Ditto	2	5	42	47	44	
	Half Company Cadets	Ditto	...	...	9	9	...	
	I	Dharmsála	2	1	15	16	16	
	K	Ferozepore	...	7	46	53	53	
	L	Siálkot	2	5	46	51	48	
	...	Reservists	...	...	87	87	59	
	...	Add for Officers	...	...	...	34	34	
		Total ...	34	80	685	699	742	9
2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps.	...	Field Officers and Staff	6	...	...	...	4	3
	A	Simla	3	9	40	52	51	
	B		2	9	84	93	90	
	C		2	8	34	44	44	
	D		3	8	39	50	50	
	E		3	10	81	94	94	
	Det.	Kasauli	...	1	7	8	8	
	...	Reservists	...	1	47	48	15	
	...	Honorary and Supernumerary Members	2	...	...	2	...	
		Total ...	21	46	332	391	356	3
North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.	...	Field Officers and Staff	8	3	...	3	3	...
	A	Karáchi to Jungshahi	2	5	61	66	66	1
	B	Khánpur to Montgomery	4	13	103	116	116	1
	C	Lahore	6	11	142	153	150	...
	D	Lahore and Patháнkot to Lála Músa ..	3	13	84	97	94	3
	E	Jullundur to Ambala	2	5	55	60	60	1
	F	Saháranpur to Gháziabad	3	6	113	119	119	1
	G	Kotri to Radhan	2	6	64	70	70	1
	H	Lahore and Pathánkot to Lála Músa ...	4	18	103	121	118	...
	I	Jacobabad to Quetta	4	11	57	68	68	1
	K	Jhelum to Pesháwar	6	16	101	117	117	1
	L	Rohri to Ruk	7	13	81	94	94	1
	M	Karáchi City	2	4	70	74	74	1
	...	Add for Officers	...	...	...	53	53	...
		Total ..	53	121	1,034	1,211	1,202	12
		GRAND TOTAL ...	122	278	2,199	2,491	2,477	28

The Punjab Light Horse, the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps and the North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles were inspected in February 1903. The 2nd Punjab (Simla) Corps was inspected in October 1902. The results were considered satisfactory.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

[Detailed information on the subjects dealt with in this Chapter will be found in the Reports and Statistical Tables noted below] :—

PROVINCIAL REPORTS.

Agriculture.—(1) Report on the Operations of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, for the year ending 30th September 1902.

(2) Annual Report on the Punjab Veterinary College and the Civil Veterinary Department, Punjab, for the year ending 31st March 1903.

(3) Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Punjab for the agricultural year from 1st October 1901 to 30th September 1902.

(4) Annual Report on the Experimental Farm, Lyallpur, for the year ending 30th September 1902.

Weather Crops and Prices.—(1) Report on the Meteorology of the Punjab for the year ending 31st December 1902.

(2) Report on the Season and Crops of the Punjab for the year 1902-1903.

Horticulture.—Annual Report on the Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lahore, for the year ending 31st March 1903.

Forests.—Progress Report on Forest Administration in the Punjab for 1902-1903.

Mines and Quarries.—Reports on the working of the Dandot Colliery for the half-years ending 30th June 1902 and 31st December 1902.

Statement showing the produce of minerals and gems (for which reliable statistic are available) for the calendar year 1902.

Factories.—Report on working of the Indian Factories Act in the Punjab during 1902.

Manufactures.—Special Monographs on Industries of the Punjab.

Trade.—(1) Annual Returns of Internal Land Trade in the Punjab for the year ending 31 st March 1903.

(2) Report on the External Land Trade of the Punjab for the year ending 31st March 1903.

Irrigation.—Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in the Punjab for the year ending 31st March 1903.

Public Works.—Report of the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, for the year ending 31st March 1903.

PUBLICATIONS OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, STATISTICAL OFFICE.

Agriculture.—As to *prices* see "Prices and Wages" in India, 20th issue 1903.

Weather and Crops.—(1) Agricultural Statistics of India, 17th issue, Tables 3-H., 4-H., 12 and 13-E.

(2) Area and yield of rice, wheat, &c., &c.

Mines and Quarries.—Statistics of Mineral Production in India, 5th issue 1903.

Manufactures.—Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, Table XIX.

Railways.—Administration Report on Railways in India for 1902.

Factories.—Report for the year ending 31st December 1902.

Trade.—Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India, 15th issue 1903.

Agriculture.

EXPERIMENTAL CULTIVATION.

Lyallpur Agricultural Farm.

210. The first annual report on the working of the Lyallpur experimental farm has just been issued. The primary object which has been kept in view in arranging for the different series of experiments is the study of different varieties of Punjab crops, especially of wheat, and their improvement by cross-fertilization and selection. The rabi series of experiments in connection with Punjab wheats has so far received the most attention. During the first year 27 samples of different Punjab wheats were sown, and 11 of these were eventually selected as being of different varieties. Besides these 11 varieties a fresh series of different samples numbering 72 in all has been obtained from zamíndárs in different districts of the Province. A preliminary examination and classification of these varieties were made. Botanical samples were also forwarded to the Reporter on Economic Products for the Calcutta Museum. They will be sown and examined next harvest at Lyallpur, and a duplicate series has been sent to Hissar, to be grown and studied there on the experimental portion of the Hissar Cattle Farm, which is under Imperial Direction.

Rust in wheat.

211. A preliminary enquiry made elicited the following replies, showing the existing state of knowledge on the subject among the Punjab peasants:—

(1) There is no variety of wheat less liable to rust than others.

(2) Wheat grown from old seed does not escape more than wheat grown from fresh seed. This was also the result of a special experiment made at Lyallpur.

(3) A thickly sown, thickly growing crop is more liable to rust than a thin crop.

(4) Wheat grown on low-lying land and on sandy cold soil is more liable to rust than wheat grown in a more favoured locality.

(5) Rain and cloudy weather following artificial irrigation cause rust.

(6) On the other hand rain followed by sunshine causes it to disappear if not too far advanced. The same result follows a timely irrigation with well water. Cloudy weather in February especially induces rust.

Paspalum dilatatum.

212. The plot of this grass which was grown in the compound of the office at Lahore, having shown a strong growth as an irrigated crop and become well established last year, was left this year without irrigation. The test was a severe one, as the winter was rainless and the summer monsoon of 1902 was late. The plot still survives and has held its own against other grasses, but it shows signs of stress from the drought of the early summer, and it does not show much tendency to spread.

Sweet potatoes.

213. American varieties of sweet potatoes, *viz*. Nausemond, Red-nose and Hanover, have been cultivated at Ferozepore, Gujrát and Hoshiárpur with fairly promising results. The tubers are sweeter than the native varieties, but they have not yet found much favour with the people. The same varieties are now being grown on the Lyallpur Farm.

Australian salt bush.

214. Our efforts at introducing the salt bush in the Punjab have nowhere got beyond the stage of cultivation in nurseries or pot yards. A number of plants grown in the public gardens at Hissar promise more hopefully than any elsewhere. They have seeded, and the Deputy Commissioner is experimenting with the seed. But they had been grown with the aid of canal irrigation, and it must be admitted

that the salt bush which in Australia is a drought-resisting fodder bush is not required in places where there is canal irrigation. The difficulty, however, hitherto has been to acclimatize it under any conditions.

VETERINARY AND LIVE STOCK.

The Punjab Veterinary College.

215. The number of students on the rolls of the Veterinary College during the year was 128 as compared with 130 during the previous year. The results of the examinations in the 1st and 2nd year classes showed a distinct falling-off on those of previous years, but, on the other hand, the results of the examination for the 3rd year class, which was held for the first time, were very satisfactory, 18 out of 24 candidates passing. The falling-off in the former case occurred mainly among the military students, who, with few exceptions, had received very little primary education, and the Military authorities have recently been addressed on the subject with a view to greater care being exercised in the selection of students, and to alterations being made in their course of training. The Principal, in discussing the low results, laid much stress upon the fact that, whereas the subjects taught had increased from 4 to 7 and the number of students from 83 to 119, owing to the addition of a 3rd year's course, there had been no proportionate addition to the teaching staff, and he had actually been without a European Professor for 10 months. This is a very adequate explanation of any falling-off in the examination results. The shoeing class was much enlarged, 18 men being admitted to it, and all passing satisfactorily. A class of 30 Transport Dressers was sent to be trained at the College Hospital, and these completed a three months' course. In addition to this, 15 men of the Punjab Provincial Civil Veterinary Department went through a three months' Post-Graduates Course. The receipts amounted to Rs. 5,348-11-6 against Rs. 3,852-15-0 last year, and were the largest since the foundation of the College. This indicates an all-round increase in the number of patients treated. There were only 57 candidates for admission at the Entrance Examination held on the 20th April 1903, as against 134 in the previous year. The Principal attributes this to the severity of the examination, to the length of time required to gain the diploma, and to the fact that a certificate can be more easily obtained at another vernacular teaching school after a two years' course, and an easier examination than our old two years' test. It is very important that something should be done to remedy this by making diplomas show the standard of education attained, and by informing those Departments which employ Veterinary Assistants as to the classes of diplomas granted at the various colleges. 34 men have returned from service in South Africa, all of them with excellent testimonials from the Veterinary Officers and others under whom they have served. Reports have been received from Senior Officers in the Army Veterinary Department testifying to the professional skill and excellent training the men showed.

Castrations.

216. The number of castrations by Veterinary Assistants were 1,208 as against 1,312 last year. Of these 914 were horses, 107 mules, 165 bulls, and 22 other animals.

Imperial Horse-breeding.

217. There were 140 Imperial Horse Stallions in the Punjab on March 31st, 1903, against 156 last year. 123 stallions were employed on stud work, and these covered about 8,082 mares, against 7,246 in 1901-02. There were 12,398 branded mares on the register at the end of the year, an increase of 14·1 per cent. The principal Districts were—Shahpur (1,186), Lahore (1,135), Dera Gházi Khan (1,085), Jhang (1,067), Ráwalpindi (800), Gujránwála (867), Gujrát (738), Ferozepore (641) and Amritsar (590), these accounting for 8,109 branded mares. The average number of mares covered by each stallion was 65·71 against 59·39 last year. The results of the previous year's coverings are 16·14 per stallion, the total number of produce being 1,969.

Imperial Mule and Donkey-breeding.

218. Donkey stallions increased from 244 to 285, and 259 were on stud work, 237 being employed on mule-breeding and 22 on donkey-breeding. The coverings were 16,147 and 1,441 respectively, and the number of foals dropped as the result of last year's coverings were 3,064 mules and 191 donkeys.

District Board Horse, Mule and Donkey-breeding.

219. District Boards had 3 horse and 91 pony stallions at the end of the year, 89 of the latter being Arabs. Last year's total remained unchanged. The number of stallions owned by private persons was 3, as before. Pony stallions covered 5,741 mares as against 5,561 in the preceding year, and horse stallions 317 as against 223. The private stallions covered 87 mares. 1,459 foals were dropped; the number "not held" was returned as 2,676 and "not known" as 1,739. The average results per stallion were 15·52, 28·47 and 18·50 respectively. There were 13 donkey stallions at the beginning of the year and 11 were handed over by the Civil Veterinary Department after the close of the covering season. The total number of donkey mares covered increased from 50 to 403, and the average per donkey was 40·3 as against 10 last year.

Price of Horses and Mares.

220. There was very little fluctuation in the price of horses, but the demand for mares by horse-breeding grantees on the Jhelum Canal has led to an abnormal increase in the price of good and sound mares. These grantees have scoured the whole of the Punjab in search of suitable mares and have even gone as far as Jacobabad (Sindh).

Transfer of control of Imperial Horse, Mule and Donkey-breeding to the Army Remount Department.

221. For many years, Imperial Horse, Mule and Donkey-breeding in the Punjab has been carried on by the Punjab Civil Veterinary Department, two Veterinary Officers being in immediate charge of the North and South Punjab Circles. These operations have now been taken over by the Army Remount Department, who will concentrate their stallions in ten selected districts and the Chenab and Jhelum Colonies, and they will also control similar operations by District Boards in the selected tracts, besides dealing with contagious equine diseases.

Outbreak of dourine.

222. It is to be regretted that a disease diagnosed as "dourine" has recently made its appearance among a certain number of Government stallions and branded mares. The extent to which it is prevalent is still uncertain, but the matter gives ground for considerable anxiety, and it is possible that drastic measures may have to be employed for its suppression.

Live stock and cattle disease.

223. The number of animals attacked with various kinds of disease in 1902-03 was 48,316 against 55,601 last year, but the deaths increased by about 401 per cent., numbering 6,466. These figures are, however, much below those for the year 1900-01, when rinderpest alone claimed 8,121 deaths, and the total was 11,355 from all causes. The year 1901-02 was an exceptional one, but the statistics cannot be regarded as very reliable. It is more than probable that a considerable percentage of outbreaks are not reported at all. The figures for the most important diseases are as follows :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Rinderpest	2,710	1,216
Anthrax	4,787	4,227
Foot-and-mouth disease	6,546	41
Pleuro pneumonia	115	90
Charbon symptomatique	425	359
Other diseases	33,733	533

The Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, Provincial Circle, remarks, regarding anthrax, that he has satisfied himself that the majority of the cases classed as anthrax are in reality "hæmorrhagic septicæmia."

Good work has been done by the Provincial Civil Veterinary Department in the treatment and prevention of disease in cattle. Rinderpest inoculations increased from 1,279 to 24,457, all with the "serum alone" method, and there is good reason to believe that inoculation is gaining in popularity in many districts. There were 3,029 inoculations against anthrax, but these were stopped except under personal supervision of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Provincial Circle, when it was discovered that most of the animals were in reality suffering from hæmorrhagic septicæmia. The anthrax serum is of no use against the latter disease, and if animals died of hæmorrhagic septicæmia after being inoculated against anthrax, the people would most likely lose confidence, as they cannot discriminate between the two diseases. It is satisfactory to note that Professor Lingard hopes in time to be able to provide a serum for hæmorrhagic septicæmia.

224. The Provincial Veterinary Department, now that Imperial Horse-breeding has been taken out of its hand, will give its chief attention to matters connected with cattle. The Department was provincialised in October 1901, and satisfactory progress has been made in the arduous work of organisation during the year under report. There were 8 Veterinary Dispensaries at work during the year and these treated 1,628 in-patients and 15,235 out-patients. Veterinary Assistants treated 30,939 cases in villages. *The Provincial Civil Veterinary Department.*

Agricultural Pests.

225. The sesamum crop was attacked by an insect called 'Sivvi' in the Montgomery District, and some damage was done by 'Mula' in Mooltan and by 'Toka' in Gurdáspur. An insect known as 'Tela' did great harm to the rape-seed crop in Ludhiána, Jhelum, the Tarn Táran and Ajnála Tahsíls of Amritsar, and in Ferozepore. *Entomology.*

Loans to Agriculturists.

226. After an interval marked by two good harvests—the kharíf of 1900 and the rabi of 1901—unfavourable agricultural conditions again supervened during the year under report. The results are apparent in the Provincial Loan Account, the district of Hissar being as usual the one most affected. The liabilities of this district under both Acts amounted at the close of last year to Rs. 9,10,252 and at the close of the present year to Rs. 11,46,312 in principal alone, in spite of remissions aggregating Rs. 1,60,803 from the amounts outstanding under Act XII of 1884. As regards Act XIX of 1883, there is one matter which needs special notice in this report. It is the question as to how far loans under this Act should be granted for the digging of village tanks in areas affected by scarcity. It will be remembered that the system was tried in the Famine of 1899-1900, but that it resulted in failure. The reasons for this failure were said to be the apathy of the people and the unwillingness of the proprietors to accept responsibility for fellow-proprietors who had left their village to seek work elsewhere. The conditions in Hissar during the past year, however, were peculiar. Testworks had been opened and had failed to attract workers, yet distress undoubtedly existed in a certain number of villages, and writing on the 20th February 1902, the Deputy Commissioner expressed the opinion that these villages would need assistance in some form or another between that date and the time when agricultural operations would again become possible on unirrigated land. The villages in which this form of assistance was to be given were to be carefully selected by an officer not below the rank of an Extra Assistant Commissioner: it had been ascertained that there was a real demand for loans of this description and the number of absentee proprietors was generally a small one throughout the district. The reasons given for the failure of the previous experiment were in consequence largely non-existent and the proposals of the local officers were sanctioned. *Advances under Act XIX of 1883 and Act XII of 1884 (Land Improvements and Agriculturalists Loans Act.)*

A good deal has been done of late years to simplify the procedure for the granting and recovery of loans. The former rigidity in the rules regarding collection was mitigated by giving Commissioners power to sanction remissions up to Rs. 250 under each Act, and under the rules, as at present worked, suspension or remission of loan repayments can be obtained upon much the same principles as govern the suspension and remission of land revenue. There are few signs that the passing of the Land Alienation Act has caused agriculturists to look more to Government for loans, but it is too early to gauge accurately the ultimate effect which will be produced upon the loan account, more especially in view of the abnormal agricultural conditions which have prevailed in the Province since the Act became law, particularly in those districts of the Delhi Division where the demand for ***takávi*** is usually highest.

PRICES.

227. As was to be expected in a normal year, the prices of food at the principal markets of the Province remained very steady. The rates have been moderate, and on the whole, rather lower than those of the past year. At Delhi wheat sold at from Rs. 2-9-4 to Rs. 2-10-9 per maund. The highest and lowest rates in Ferozepore, Lahore and Amritsar were Rs. 2-12-0 and Rs. 2-1-8. The highest prices at Ráwalpindi and Mooltan were Rs. 2-13-9 to Rs. 2-12-9. The price of maize rose to Rs. 2 per maund at Mooltan in the month of June 1903, but, otherwise, it has remained below this figure, the average rates being Re. 1-13-0 at Delhi, Re. 1-9-6 at Ferozepore, Re. 1-12-3 at Lahore, Re. 1-13-0 at Amritsar and Re. 1-15-0 at Ráwalpindi. Bájra has been selling at Re. 1-14-0 per maund at Ferozepore, Rs. 2-1-0 at Lahore and Rs. 2-4-0 at Ráwalpindi and Mooltan. The price of firewood has remained stationary everywhere, and there is no sign of a rise at present. The price of ghi has risen from Rs. 28-8-0 in January to Rs. 31 in June, in Delhi and Ferozepore, and, in other districts, a slight rise is apparent of about one rupee a maund. The price of salt remained unchanged up to the month of March when it fell by about 8 annas per maund, this being due to the reduction in the salt duty.

Weather and Crops.

Spring and Summer Rains, 1902.

228. The monsoon of 1902 broke somewhat early, on June 20th. This auspicious start was, unfortunately, not maintained. The rainfall of July was not general and was a little below the average. August witnessed a general break, until the 24th, when copious rain was received everywhere, except in the Hissar and Rohtak Districts and the Mooltan Division. The rains continued until late into September, and additional showers fell in the third week in October.

Winter Rains, 1902-03.

229. The winter rains were delayed until the fourth week of January. February was rainless, but there was copious, frequent and almost general rain in March and well into April. The districts of Delhi, Karnál, Hissar, Rohtak and Gurgaon, however, fared vary badly, none of them receiving as much as ⅓rd of an inch in March.

Crops in Kharif 1902, and Rabi, 1903.

230. The two seasons were singularly alike. In each case the conditions were favourable at sowing time, and extensive areas were sown, but prolonged breaks in the rains caused the unirrigated crops to dry up over vast areas. Good rain at the end of each harvest largely redeemed the situation, and resulted in a good outturn of grain, the fodder being, of course, deficient. The spring crop revived in a remarkable manner after the prolonged drought, and the outturn of wheat was surprisingly high in many districts. Taking the Province as a whole the harvests were only a little below the normal. The districts showing the lowest returns were Hissar, and Rohtak and, in a less degree, Karnál. Owing to the lengthy breaks in the rains, in both seasons, crops

failed on 5,759,719 acres out of 26,239,724 acres sown. Out of this area, 2,600,458 acres were in the Delhi Division, the worst sufferer being Hissar, which returned crops failed as amounting to 1,304,499 acres, and matured crops as 492,987 acres. In the preceding year the crops harvested in Hissar amounted to only 248,332 acres, so that the district has passed through a very critical period. There was a bumper crop in 1900-01 when there were over two million acres of crops and the people have been living on this for two years. It is very fortunate that the present autumn crop (Kharíf 1903) is a good one for the cultivators of the district had come to the end of their resources. Rohtak and Karnál suffered in the same way as Hissar, but less severely. Of other and lesser calamities, it is only necessary to mention the injury caused by severe frost to sugarcane; the death from starvation of 40,000 sheep and goats in Leiah and Bhakkar owing to the prolonged drought; and a contraction in cultivation in the Mooltan District on account of an insufficient supply of water in the District Canals.

231. The total area of crops successfully harvested amounted to 20,480,005 acres against 16,807,918 acres in the previous year and 26,142,237 acres in 1901-02. In this year's crop and season report the average of the two preceding years, which were 11-anna years and bumper years, respectively, has been assumed to represent the figures for a normal year, and, taking this standard, the area and yield of the year now reported on may be estimated at about 95 per cent., or a 15-anna crop. The figures for each harvest are as follows:— **Total Crops.**

Season.	Average of 1900-01 and 1901-02.	1901-02.	1902-03.	Difference from average + or −		Difference from last year + or −	
				Actual.	Per cent.	Actual.	Per cent.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	
Kharíf	9,256,331	7,669,636	9,385,384	+ 129,053	+ 1·4	+ 1,715,748	+ 22·4
Rabí	12,218,746	9,138,282	11,094,621	− 1,124,125	− 9·2	+ 1,956,339	+ 21·4
Total ...	21,475,077	16,807,918	20,480,005	− 995,072	− 4·6	+ 3,672,087	21·8

232. The total area of crops matured with the aid of irrigation was 9,353,140 acres against 8,853,917 acres in the previous year. By far the largest increase in the canal-irrigated areas is found in the area served by Government canals, *i.e.*, 356,911 acres, but there is also an increase of 63,039 acres in the area irrigated by private canals, of which 56,502 occurs in Ferozepore alone. The largest increases are in the districts of Jhang, Shahpur, Lahore and Ferozepore. The increase in Ferozepore is due to the good working of the canals, and other increases are the result of extensions of canal irrigation. The largest decrease, from 390,125 to 309,822 acres, has occurred in the Mooltan District, where the water in the rivers was very low. There is also a large increase, from 157,719 acres to 188,735 acres, in Hissar. The area irrigated by wells has gone up from 3,746,785 acres to 3,826,771 acres, and there is a similar advance in the figures for irrigation from other sources from 32,341 acres to 133,167 acres. The all-round increase in irrigation was to be expected from the nature of the season. Having sown a large area, the cultivators were compelled, during the breaks in the rains to utilise every available means of irrigation to keep the crops alive. **Irrigated Area.**

Kinds of Crops.

233. The distribution of the various crops was as follows :—

Crop.	1901-02.	1902-03.
Wheat	33·7	31·3
Barley	3·4	3·6
Jowár	5·1	5·9
Bájra	8·0	9·6
Maize	7·2	6·5
Gram	7·1	9·6
Other food crops...	11·7	10·5
Oilseed	3·7	4·0
Sugarcane	2·1	1·6
Cotton	5·1	5·1
Others	12·9	12·3
Total	100	100

The variations in the figures do not call for any remarks. Turning to special crops, wheat covered 6,413,796 acres and, as already remarked, the outturn was exceptionally good in many districts. In the Hoshiárpur District the yield is said to have been the largest since settlement, and Ráwalpindi, Dera Gházi Khan, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Gujránwála and Ferozepore all report yields above normal, particularly on irrigated areas. The grain was less satisfactory on unirrigated areas. The total outturn is estimated to have been 2,389,897 tons, and the crop is estimated at 97·3 of the normal. The conditions were favourable for gram, and there was an extension of the area under this crop to 1,974,687 acres. The Ferozepore District reported an outturn in some tracts in excess of that of 1901. For the whole Province, however, the crop was 88·6 per cent. of the normal. The bájra crop did well, and, here also, there was a larger area amounting to almost two million acres. There was a 95 per cent. crop. There was a contraction of the area under maize to 1,328,265 acres, but the crop was a very good one. Jowár was matured on 1,206,775 acres and the crop was 90·6 per cent. of a normal one. The matured area under sugarcane declined to 320,208 acres, the outturn also being below the average, on account of severe frosts. Cotton covered more than a million acres, and is growing annually in importance. Ginning mills are still increasing in numbers, and these, combined with good prices, have given a great impetus to the crop. The yield was 229,000 bales as compared with a decennial average of 179,700 bales. Fodder crops were more widely grown than usual, owing to the small stocks of fodder after the inferior spring crop of 1902.

Horticulture.

234. 4,000 young fruit trees were as usual distributed from the Mahásu Orchard. The trees were sent to Kángra, Kohát, Bannu, the Malákand, Simla, Hazára, Ambala, Lahore, Jhelum, Pind Dádan Khan and Kurram. The number of apple trees available for distribution from these gardens is much below the demand for this kind of fruit tree, while there are too many almonds and walnuts. The reports of fruit culture in the neighbourhood of Simla are encouraging. No new trees were planted in the Shálámár or Shahdara Gardens. Mr. Hein, the Superintendent of the Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lahore, inspected the mango groves in the former garden, the condition of which has not been satisfactory during the last few years. This year the income from this garden, including the sale of trees, amounted to Rs. 1,765 compared with only Rs. 506 last year. The Shahdara gardens have, on the contrary, realized only Rs. 468 on account of the sale of fruit compared with Rs. 882 last year. **Fruit Trees.**

235. The income of the year under report was estimated at Rs. 14,500 and actual income was Rs. 16,975-14-4 as against Rs. 15,566-12-6 in the previous year. The sale of garden produce, &c., realized Rs. 13,905-3-4 as against Rs. 13,014-12-6 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 24,375-11-2 and the excess expenditure over the income was therefore Rs 7,399-12-10, which was met from the annual grant of Rs 9,000, which is contributed by Government for the maintenance of the garden. It should, however, be stated that in the total of expenditure given above is included the sum of Rs. 1,163-2-0 on account of pay, allowances, &c., of Mr. O. T. Hemsley as Assistant Superintendent for five months. The cost of maintaining the Botanical section of the garden, which yields no income, amounted to Rs. 659-12-9 as against Rs. 656-5-2 in the previous year. Various experiments were made with seeds, but none of the results are worth noticing. In future most of the agricultural experiments will be made at the Lyallpur Experimental Farm. Two flower shows were held during the year. **Lahore Agri-Horticultural Gardens.**

236. The garden roads which were formerly under the care of the Municipal Committee, have recently been handed over to the Garden Committee, the Municipal Committee contributing a lump sum of Rs. 1,000 per annum towards their upkeep and extension. The Garden Committee are now preparing a scheme for the extension and improvement of these roads. In January of this year the executive control of the garden passed from the President to an Honorary Secretary. Formerly the executive control rested with the President, who was, however, seriously handicapped in this matter, owing to his unavoidable absence from Lahore for the greater part of the year. The present arrangement should ensure constant personal supervision. At the same time a Vice-President has been appointed, Sub-Committees have been formed for various purposes, and the Committee itself holds monthly meetings which are well attended. **Alterations in management.**

Forests.

237. During the year 1902-03 the area of Reserved Forests underwent a net decrease of 12,747 acres. 38 acres of Minárgarh Forest were reserved during the year and 7,750 acres of Kotmoman Reserve in Shahpur were disforested for colonization purposes. Various areas in Jhelum amounting to 685 acres were disforested, while a reduction of 4,091 acres is due to corrections of area. The Protected Forests show a net decrease of 21,299 acres due to more accurate area figures having been supplied by the Forest Survey Department. Under Unclassed Forests 164,521 acres were excluded in Shahpur owing to transfers to the Colonization and Irrigation Departments, whilst in Kángra 131,274 acres of Jágír Forests under the control of the Department have now been brought on to the books. In Jhelum 47,209 acres were added and 15,591 acres excluded owing to interchanges of areas under the Deputy Commissioners and those under Departmental control. The 7,750 acres of Reserved Forests which have been disforested in Shahpur have been added to the area of **Alteration of Area.**

Unclassed Forests. The net increase in the area of Unclassed Forests was 2,016 acres. At the end of the year the area of forests under the Forest Department stood as follows:—

	Acres.
Reserved Forests	1,468,182
Protected Forests	3,149,380
Unclassed Forests	1,449,970
Total	6,067,532

Demarcation.

238. 87 new masonary pillars were built and 1,977 old ones repaired. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,212 as compared with Rs. 2,947 in 1901-02.

Surveys.

239. Surveys on a scale of 4 inches to one mile were carried out by the Imperial Forest Survey Branch in 61 square miles of the Ráwalpindi Division and in the Pabbi Reserve of the Chenab Division. The survey of the Jubbal and Taroch State Forests was finished.

Working Plans.

240. The provisions of existing Working Plans have received proper attention during the year. The preparation of the Pabar Working Plan remained in abeyance pending the completion of the demarcation which is now in progress. The Kángra Working Plan has been practically completed and will shortly be submitted for sanction. The Kotgarh and Kot Khái Working Plan has been sanctioned since the close of the year. The Jubbal Working Plan has been submitted for sanction. Plans for the Hill States of Balsan, Theog and Mailog were completed, and Plans for five other States are under preparation.

General Protection and Breaches of Forest Law.

241. There were 3,890 cases of forest offences, or a decrease of 196 cases as compared with the previous year. The total number of cases taken into court amounted to 872 against 1,213 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 341 chiefly in Bashahr, Ráwalpindi, Kángra and Jhelum, which is attributable to the effects of previous punishment and to a larger number of cases being compounded. Convictions were obtained in 711 cases. Under Section 67 of the Forest Act 2,894 cases were compounded for Rs. 8,561-14-9, the average amount per case and per person fell from Rs. 3-12-1 to Rs. 2-15-4 and from Rs. 2-4-3 to Re. 1-14-1 respectively.

Fire Protection.

242. On the whole the year was not favourable for fire protection, for, although the winter rains and snow were plentiful, the exceptional drought and heat during May and June rendered forests in the lower hills most inflammable. 203 fires occurred during the year, burning 17,938 acres against 270 fires and 12,291 acres in the previous year. The percentage of area burnt to the total area under the Forest Department was 0·3 per cent. as compared with 0·2 per cent. in 1901-02 and 0·1 in 1900-01.

Regulation of Grazing.

243. The areas under the Forest Department which were available for grazing are as follows:—

Year.	*Entirely closed.*	*Partially closed.*	*Open.*
	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.
1901-02 ...	608	1,104	7,752
1902-03 ...	657	1,153	7,671

Reproduction, Natural and Artificial.

244. In favourable situations where there is a fair rainfall and not too much cover overhead, or too dense undergrowth on the ground, the self-sown deodár seedlings have in many places been observed coming up like a crop of corn. On the other hand, in very damp, or very dry situations, in deciduous forests with scattered deodár and heavy undergrowth, reproduction is bad, or wholly absent. Reproduction of other valuable species in the hills, particularly of the blue-pine, is generally excellent in favourable localities. In the Plains forests natural reproduction has not much chance. Deodár was sown and planted in all the Hill Divisions, but a large proportion of the area sown did not succeed. The usual sowing and planting of shísham in the Chánga Mánga and Shahdara Plantations were largely failures.

Experiments.

245. No fresh experiments were made with exotic conifers, as their introduction into the Himáláyan forests is considered unnecessary. The older Spanish chestnut in Bashahr bore fruit abundantly, and steps are being taken to extend its cultivation both in Bashahr and Kulu. The excellent growth of some Eucalyptus in the forest compound at Chánga Mánga has led to the experimental sowing of seed obtained from Madras, and it is believed that a large outturn of fuel could be obtained if the species succeeds. Efforts to introduce the bamboo Dendrocalamus strictus into the Jhelum Rakhs did not succeed, but will be continued. Further experiments were made with Robinia and Podophyllum emodi; whilst the latter were successful in Chamba, success with the former is only obtained on good soil.

Outturn of Forest Produce.

246. The following statement gives a summary of the produce removed from the forests during the year under report:—

Agency.	Timber.	Fuel.	Bamboos.	Grass and grazing.	Minor produce.
	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet, solid.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Government ...	1,244,389	4,746,881	113,670	...	28,894
Purchasers ...	824,002	1,173,783	863,534	1,32,947	16,229
Free grantees ...	40,933	101,692	...	7,844	...
Right-holders ...	957,389	33,309,897	...	2,95,382	44,772
Total ...	3,066,703	39,332,253	977,204	4,36,173	89,895
Total for 1901-02 ...	3,439,299	38,612,334	974,939	4,42,190	89,574

Financial Results.

247. The following statement compares the revenue and expenditure of the year with that of the two preceding years, excluding figures of the Hazára Division:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1900-01 ...	11,19,297	7,68,256	4,23,041
1901-02 ...	14,60,452	9,27,760	5,32,692
1902-03 ...	15,91,665	11,40,987	4,50,678

During the year an extraordinary payment of Rs. 1,61,583 was made on account of the share of profits of the Chamba State for the three years 1899-1900 to 1901-02. Excluding this payment the financial results compare with those of the previous year as follows:—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*	*Surplus.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1901-02 ...	14,60,452	9,27,760	5,32,692
1902-03 ...	15,91,665	9,79,404	6,22,261

The revenue was greater than that of the previous year by Rs. 1,31,213, the increase being chiefly attributable to larger sales of departmental fuel. Not

taking the special payment above noticed into account the expenditure rose by Rs. 45,129, principally due to the more extended Departmental extraction of fuel.

ARBORICULTURE.

248. Only triennial reports are issued on this subject. The article in last year's Administration Report covered the years 1899-1900 to 1901-02. The subject will not be noticed again till 1904-05.

Mines and Quarries.

Gold.

249. 78 ounces of gold were produced in the Punjab during the year 1902, of which 41 came from the Jhelum District and the rest from Ráwalpindi, Hoshiárpur, Miánwáli and Ambala.

Iron.

250. 7½ tons of iron were produced in the Simla District.

Petroleum.

251. 1,448 gallons of petroleum were extracted, of which the greater quantity came from the Ráwalpindi District and the rest from Miánwáli.

Coal.

252. At the Dandot Colliery in the Jhelum District, which is worked by the North-Western Railway, 55,373 tons of coal were produced as against 67,730 last year. The decrease is due to the working out of the Pidh Mine. The gross profit of the undertaking from the commencement of the operations to 31st December 1902 amounted to Rs. 11,23,831.

Factories and the Factory Act.

Number of factories.

253. The report on the working of the Factories Act for 1902 shows that there were in the Punjab 166 Government and private factories worked wholly or partly by steam power as against 152 factories last year. 19 new factories (of which 8 are in the Jhang District) were brought on to the register, and 7 were struck off for having stopped work. Two of the working factories are said to be in liquidation. The health and wages of the operatives were on the whole satisfactory.

Accidents.

254. There were 157 accidents (of which 7 were fatal) during 1902 as compared with 115 in the preceding year, and this increase is due to a great extent to the employment of inexperienced hands. It is probable that minor accidents are not fully reported.

Classes of factories.

255. 105 of these factories are cotton-ginning and pressing factories 10 are flour mills and 6 metal foundries.

General.

256. The provisions of the Factories Act in respect of the employment of women and children do not seem to have been complied with in certain factories. The machinery in most of the factories in the Province is reported to be properly fenced and guarded. There were two prosecutions during the year under report under Section 15 (1) of the Factories Act; in both cases the accused were convicted and fined. The question of generally insisting on adequate precautions for preventing and dealing with fires is now under the consideration of Government. The question of extending an Act (Act II of 1902), to provide for the inspection of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers to particular places where Steam Boilers and Prime Movers are to be found is under consideration. The extension of this Act will remove the existing complaint that most of the factories in the Province are in charge of mere Mistrís, and not professional Engineers.

Trade.

257. The total trade in all articles, exclusive of animals and treasure, is shown in the following table :— Total trade of the year.

		Imports.			Exports.		
		By rail.	By river.	Total.	By rail.	By river.	Total.
1900-01 ...	Weight, in maunds ...	16,771,088	172,064	16,943,152	15,131,419	834,807	15,966,226
	Value, in rupees ...	12,81,77,559	10,49,245	12,92,26,804	9,67,45,140	32,18,274	9,99,63,414
1901-02 ...	Weight, in maunds ...	20,122,123	183,010	20,305,133	36,667,658	1,719,750	38,387,408
	Value, in rupees ...	15,37,09,039	10,94,584	15,48,03,623	15,02,61,891	49,28,510	15,51,90,401
1902-03 ...	Weight, in maunds ...	25,135,040	143,260	25,278,300	24,872,335	1,422,598	26,294,933
	Value, in rupees ...	15,46,12,201	9,29,599	15,55,41,800	11,49,88,493	40,04,535	11,89,93,028

The weight of imports has increased again by about ½ a crore of maunds, but the value remains practically stationary, maintaining the rise noticed last year. Exports fall 1⅛ crores of maunds in weight and over 3½ crores of rupees in value. Again the inconstant factor of agricultural conditions contributes mainly to this result, as the following table showing rail-borne grain trade proves :—

Grain and Pulse excluding river-borne trade.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Mds.	Value, Rs.	Mds.	Value, Rs.
1900-01	4,013,354	1,33,46,195	8,204,893	2,60,36,050
1901-02	1,415,916	45,84,943	23,681,644	6,06,41,377
1902-03	1,885,921	55,42,793	17,553,997	4,18,04,139

It will be seen that grain imports shew a slight rise and exports assume a position midway between the high figure reached last year and the unusually low records of 1899-1900 and 1900-01. This probably represents a tendency to approach the normal, after the bumper rabi of 1901.

258. River-borne trade naturally fluctuates little and seems to hold its own fairly against railway competition. A slight decrease is shewn this year, but last year's figures were perhaps unusually high. A comparative table is given below :— River-borne trade.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity, in maunds.	Value, in rupees.	Quantity, in maunds.	Value, in rupees.
1898-99	110,814	8,44,077	1,758,575	50,75,847
1899-1900	146,100	10,06,603	1,339,486	49,52,470
1900-01	172,064	10,49,245	834,807	32,18,274
1901-02	183,010	10,94,584	1,719,750	49,28,510
1902-03	143,260	9,29,599	1,422,598	40,04,535

Imports.

259. As regards variations under individual heads the only noticeable increase in imports is one of 68½ lakhs of rupees under Woollen Munufactures (other sorts), due almost entirely to a rise from Rs. 1,70,000 to Rs. 74,15,000 in goods received from the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Viewed in conjunction with a decline of 9½ lakhs of rupees in the value of woollen European piece-goods imported, this would seem to indicate that the manufacturing industries of this country are finding increased favour in the Punjab. On the other hand, imports of cotton piece-goods (Indian) have received a slight check (perhaps owing to the enormous increase of 40 lakhs noticed last year) and record a fall of 18½ lakhs in value. A decrease of 54½ lakhs of rupees is shown under imports of refined sugar. Materials for a full explanation of this are not available, but a rise of between 20 and 30 lakhs was reported last year. This was to be attributed mainly to the low rates ruling in Europe towards the end of 1901, which, together with the prospects of a bad cane crop in India, caused large shipment to be made in 1901-02, and perhaps by over-stocking the market accounts for part of the present decline. The only other noticeable decrease in imports is one of over 100 lakhs under the head "Treasure," and is partly accounted for by the general decline in exports already observed.

Exports.

260. In exports 30 lakhs worth of European woollen piece-goods more than last year passed from the Punjab into the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. As stated above, the Punjab took 68½ lakhs worth of Indian woollen piece-goods more than last year from the United Provinces. The inference seems to be that, while the Punjab consumer prefers the locally manufactured article, in the United Provinces he prefers to use foreign goods. The progress in railway enterprise in the United Provinces is shown by the increase of 24 lakhs in the value of Railway plant and rolling stock exported thither. The principal decreases in exports are in agricultural produce as under :—

Article.	Decrease in lakhs of rupees.
Grain and pulse ...	112
Wheat ...	76
Rape and mustard ...	240
Other oilseeds ...	47

A general explanation of this has already been offered. It is not improbable that part of the decrease is attributable to the storing of grain by agriculturists instead of its sale. They were forced by the reduced condition of their finances to sell much of their 1901 produce which they would otherwise have stored.

Distribution.

261. Little variation is shown in the statistics of trade distribution. Karáchi maintains its position fairly owing mainly to large exports of grain from the Chenab Colony, but the United Provinces trade takes an upward movement both in imports and exports, and regains almost exactly the position which it held in 1900-01. There is no practical change in the percentage of total trade taken by each internal block.

General.

262. Rates of carriage of grain have been reduced on the East Indian Railway, but otherwise there was no important change in freight.

TRADE WITH TRANS-FRONTIER COUNTRIES.

General results.

263. The provincial totals both of imports and of exports have declined as compared with last year in weight as well as in value. Imports shew a decrease of 23 lakhs of rupees in value and exports a decrease of 9 lakhs. Kashmir monopolises 91 per cent. of imports and 96 per cent. of exports, the remainder being distributed between Kábul, Ladákh and Chinese Tibet. The value of

imports of all kinds was—

	Rs.
In 1900-01	2,03,44,069
" 1901-02	1,31,74,171
" 1902-03	1,08,71,591

The value of exports was—

1900-01	2,11,57,574
1901-02	1,16,26,887
1902-03	1,07,23,722

Kashmir Trade.

264. The chief cause in the drop of trade to and from Kashmir is due to plague. Ludhiána City, a large trading centre, was so badly infected that it is little wonder that traders avoided the place. Imports of course suffer more than exports, and shew a decline of over 21 lakhs since last year, which in its turn exhibited a decrease of 13 lakhs as compared with the preceding year. The only noticeable increases are under Charas, Raw Silk, Timber, and Silver. Of these the first and the last two articles would hardly be subject to the influence which affect the current of ordinary trade, while, as regards Raw Silk, the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi remarks that he believes the increase to be due to the sericulture operations which have been taking place in Kashmir. Substantial decreases appear under Non-intoxicating Drugs, Fruits of all kinds, Hides, Ghi, Linseed, Spices, Manufactured Wool, and Gold. Only Gujrát and Siálkot exhibit increases in the total volume of imports. In the case of the former it may be hoped that trade is recovering after the panic caused mainly by plague in the preceding year, while, as regards the latter, the existence of the Jammu Railway removes the district from the ordinary class of those which possess road-routes only. With a decline in imports it is only in accordance with economic principles that exports should also decrease: this they did to the extent of over 8 lakhs. An increased quantity of Silver has been exported while Gold remains about stationary. The year has been marked by a large increase in the amount of wheat supplied to Kashmir. This increase is probably due to the export by rail of large quantities of surplus grain from the Chenab Colony. The chief decreases in exports are under the heads Piece-goods, European and Indian, Salt and Refined Sugar. The first and last named are articles which would naturally be particularly liable to feel the effects of trade depression.

Ladakh Trade.

265. The total value of trade with Ladákh has decreased by about a lakh, of which two-thirds is due to less imports and one-third to less exports. Of imports, Borax, Charas and Raw Silk exhibit the chief decreases. Charas is the most valuable import, absorbing no less than Rs. 5,58,650 of a total of Rs. 6,80,555 at which the year's imports are valued. There was a decline of Rs. 23,470 in the value of the Charas imported during the year, but an increase in quantity from 3,667 maunds to 3,871. The Yárkand traders brought in a larger amount of Charas in the hope of selling it at the abnormally high rates of last year, but the price fell from Rs. 160 per maund at the end of last year to Rs. 140 at the end of the year under report. Of exports, European piece-goods exhibit the only noticeable decrease, which is ascribed to the fall in the value rates of Charas, for which these articles are taken in exchange.

Chinese Tibet Trade.

266. The trade with Chinese Tibet is represented by imports valued at Rs. 2,02,276 as compared with Rs. 2,93,909 last year, and by exports valued at Rs. 39,972 as against Rs. 41,751 in 1901-02. The Deputy Commissioner of Simla ascribes the decreases to the plague at Ludhiána, already referred to, and to the circumstance that during the last rainy season several bridges on the Upper Kanaura were washed away, thus interrupting communications. No further explanation is given of the remarkable decrease in the value of Raw Wool imported, amounting to Rs. 97,620.

Trade with Kabul.

267. The value of imports from Kábul shew a decline from Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 30,000, while exports rise from Rs. 28,000 to Rs. 40,000. Under imports Sheep and Goats and Hides shew an increase, while Fruits of all kinds exhibit a marked decrease. Drought and a failure of fodder in the exporting districts are

said to account for both these variations. The only other import worth notice is Non-intoxicating Drugs: under this head a considerable increase is shewn. There is an all-round rise in exports: Rice of a coarse description, which finds a ready sale amongst the lower classes across the border, and Piece-goods, both Indian and European, are the chief contributors to this increase. It would seem that the fluctuations shewn this year both in imports and exports are sufficiently accounted for by the good season enjoyed in British territory and the bad season across the border.

Joint Stock Companies.

Number of Companies.

268. There is a net decrease of 2 in the number of companies divided into shares, 49 being in existence at the end of the year compared with 51. Four companies ceased to work during the year, while 2 new companies were registered.

Increase of Capital.

269. The net increase in nominal capital is Rs. 2,60,000 accruing from increases of capital registered during the year of 3 companies. For, although the 2 new companies registered brought additional nominal capital of Rs. 3,00,000, the same amount was written off in respect of the 4 which ceased to work. The net increase in paid-up capital was Rs. 4,10,599, the actual figure of Rs. 5,53,136 being reduced by Rs. 1,42,537 written off in respect of the companies which ceased to work. The figure of paid-up capital now stands at 83½ lakhs (roundly).

New Companies registered.

270. The new companies registered are a trading company at *Batála*, and the factory at Sujánpur, which since the seventies has manufactured sugar and spirits, and in later years carbonic acid gas. This concern was originally registered as the Punjab Sugar Works Company, Limited, in 1877, but was dissolved in that form in July 1888. Thereafter the concern was worked but not as a Joint Stock Company; it has however now been formed into one afresh under the title of the Punjab Sugar Works and Patent Carbonic Acid Gas Co., Limited, with a nominal capital of 2 lakhs.

Increase in Paid-up Capital.

271. The gross increase of Rs. 5,53,136 in paid-up capital is spread over 30 companies, and the increase of Rs. 2,60,000 in nominal capital is spread over only 3 companies. The most noticeable increases in paid-up capital have occurred in respect of—

The Commercial East India Agency Company, Limited (by Rs 63,525);

The Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited (by Rs. 1,31,163);

The Saran and Company, Limited (by Rs. 1,14,066);

The Diamond Jubilee Flour Mills Company, Limited (by Rs. 34,096).

Four other companies increased their paid-up capital by something over Rs. 20,000 each.

The Himáláya Glass Works, Limited, which was registered at the beginning of 1901, had payments of its nominal capital of half a lakh practically completed in the year under report.

Fully Paid-up Capital of Companies.

272. Of the 49 companies at work 10 have their capital fully paid up, *viz.*, Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited (Rs. 10,00,000), Imperial Carrying Company, Limited (Rs. 4,00,000), Delhi Cotton Mills Company, Limited (Rs. 5,00,000), Krishen Mills Company, Limited (Rs. 7,00,000), Bhiwáni Press Company, Limited (Rs. 61,000); Pánipat Press Company, Limited (Rs. 70,000), Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company, Limited (Rs. 7,00,000), Ganesh Flour Mills Company, Limited (Rs. 4,00,000), Kángra Valley Slate Company, Limited (Rs. 1,20,000), and Murree Brewery Company, Limited (nearly Rs. 18,00,000).

Capital how invested.

273. As to the distribution of paid-up capital, by far the largest amount is invested under the heads "Cotton and Woollen Mills and Presses" and "Other Mills and Presses" which absorb Rs. 41,93,220. Under the head "Breweries" Rs. 18,00,000 (roundly) are invested, this being the capital of the Murree

Brewery Company, Limited, which is the only brewery registered in this Province. Under the head "Banking Loan and Insurance Company," Rs. 15,39,093 are invested, Rs. 10,00,000 of which form the capital of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited. Trading companies show Rs. 6,32,981, of which 4 lakhs form the capital of the Imperial Carrying Company, Limited, founded by Dhanjibhoy and Sons of Ráwalpindi. Under "Mining and quarrying" the Kángra Valley Slate Company shows Rs. 1,20,000, and under "Ice Manufacture" one Ice Company shows Rs. 62,792.

Companies in Liquidation.

274. 22 companies are in liquidation, or are otherwise defunct, which cannot yet be written off because not finally dissolved. The total nominal capital of these companies was Rs. 45,57,500 and the paid-up was Rs. 19,82,406. The four which ceased to work during the year are named below:—

The Punjab Hosiery and General Manufacturing Company, Limited;
The General Printing and Stationery Company, Limited;
The Imperial Steam Laundry Company, Limited; and
The Delhi Oil and General Soap Mills Company, Limited.

Number of Companies limited by Guarantee.

275. Of companies limited by guarantee there were 11 at the commencement and 12 at the close of the year under report. These companies are mostly clubs such as the United Service Club of Simla, and one is the Punjab Trades Association composed of members of the European shopping interest.

Fees realized.

276. The total fees realised amounted to Rs. 1,092 compared with Rs. 1,911. The decrease is mainly due to the remission of the fees previously payable upon registration of balance sheets which was authorised by Government of India Resolution No. 1357 S. R., dated 6th March 1902.

Public Works.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Executive charges.

277. Some alterations in the extent of the Executive charges were again rendered necessary owing to the concentration of work in new areas, and also to the undertaking of some large sanitary works for certain Municipalities. At the beginning of the year there were 10 Executive Divisions in the three Circles of Superintendence, and one Special Division for the Simla Extension Works under the Sanitary Engineer. The former has now been expanded into 11 Divisions, and a 12th has been sanctioned but not yet manned, owing to shortness of establishment. The Sanitary Engineer, in addition to a Division for Simla, has now, under his direct supervision, a Division for Amritsar City, where the water-works are in progress and large extensions of drainage works are contemplated.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

Relief Programmes.

278. An Imperial grant of Rs. 8,00,000 was sanctioned for Famine Relief Works in charge of the Public Works Department, but the rainfall over the unprotected areas of the Province was favourable, and no relief works were found necessary. Projects, aggregating Rs. 49,92,500, have now been worked out in the 2nd Circle, and, in the event of famine, these will be capable of providing labour for 263,990 people for six months. Similar projects, aggregating Rs. 4,27,487, and capable of supporting 19,377 labourers for six months, have also been worked out for the 3rd Circle.

MILITARY WORKS.

Military Works.

279. There are practically no Military Works, proper, now, in the Punjab, owing to the incorporation of the Frontier Districts in the North-West Frontier Province, but the following ordinary works were carried out, or in progress, during the year:—3 masonry reservoirs for supplementing the water-supply of the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanáwar, completed at a cost of Rs. 48,768; the United Service Institution and Library at Simla, completed for Rs. 42,256, and the establishment of an encamping-ground with supply-house and well at Chakki in the Gurdáspur District, in progress.

Imperial Civil Works.

Imperial Civil Secretariat.

280. The new Imperial Civil Secretariat at Simla was in active progress, and will probably be ready for occupation by July 1904. Rupees 3,71,503 were expended on the building during the year, and Rs. 6,61,998 up to date.

Other works.

281. A few small works at "Viceregal Lodge" were completed during the year and some additions and alterations to "Snowdon" for His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief were in progress. Designs for the new General Post Office at Lahore, estimated to cost Rs. 2,96,953, were sanctioned by the Government of India in August 1902. The work was put in hand in the following month, and the foundations were completed by end of March 1903. The Telegraph Office at Lyallpur and the combined Post and Telegraph Offices at Sargodha and Miánwáli were in progress. Other works completed were:—Providing main cables for electric light, "Squires Hall," Simla; quarters for peons attached to the Telegraph Office, Simla; purchasing furniture for "Snowdon"; meteorological observatories at Serain and Kálabágh in the Simla District; accommodation for servants of the Revenue and Agricultural and Civil Veterinary Departments, Simla.

Provincial Civil Works.

Mayo Hospital and Delhi Reformatory.

282. The following important works were completed:—

The Opthalmic Ward, Mayo Hospital, Lahore, as originally sanctioned was practically completed at the commencement of the year, but further additions led to a revised estimate, and the entire work has now been finished at a total cost of Rs 62,945. The old Lunatic Asylum at Delhi has been converted into a Reformatory at a cost of Rs. 57,439.

Other works completed.

283. Other works completed were—

Land Revenue.—Combined tahsíl and thána at Toba Tek Singh, and also at Samundri; tahsíl at Gujrát; new record room for Deputy Commissioner's Court at Jhelum; re-roofing the record room of the District Court, Ambala; new quarters for the Tahsíldár, Núrpur, Kángra District; protective works for Deputy Commissioner's Court, Dharmsála, and providing additional record accommodation in Deputy Commissioner's Court, Amritsar.

Treasury and Currency Buildings.—A new treasury, with quarters for the guard, in Lahore Fort, has been constructed in order that the Moti Masjid, which has hitherto been utilized as a treasury, might be vacated and maintained as an archæological monument.

Residences for Local Government.—Minor improvements and alterations were carried out both at "Barnes Court," Simla, and in Government House at Lahore. "Barnes Court" was also provided with an electric light installation and a pipe water-supply.

Secretariat Offices.—Some additional accommodation for the Irrigation Secretariat at Lahore was provided.

Monuments and antiquities.—The following works at Delhi were carried out:—Restoration of the Zínat-ul-Masjid and tanks in the compound of Safdar Jang's tomb; inlay work of Jahánára's tomb and special repairs to Shams-ud-dín Tagah's tomb.

Educational.—A new school room for the boys of the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar, was built and additions made to the Railway Technical School at Lahore. A considerable grant was made from Provincial Funds to cover cost of repairs to the buildings at Bishop Cotton's School, Simla, which had fallen into a bad state of disrepair.

Ecclesiastical.—A monument was put up in the Ráipur Cemetery at Delhi in memory of those officers and men who were killed in the fighting, June to September 1857, and who were buried in this cemetery.

Law and Justice.—A new Divisional Judge's Court at Ambala City and Small Cause Court at Amritsar were built.

Jails.—Many improvements were effected at various jails throughout the Province. A ward for tuberculosis patients was added in the Central Jail, Lahore, and a Judicial lock-up was built at Lyallpur.

Police.—The following works were completed:—House for the District Superintendent of Police at Miánwáli; additions and alterations to Police Stations at Gujrát and Miánwáli; purchasing a building at Kálabágh from the Municipality for use as a Police Station; re-roofing Police Hospital, Rohtak; new Police Office, Lahore; Police Station, Dunera, Amritsar District. The "Parsonage" at Hissar was purchased as a residence for the District Superintendent of Police.

Medical.—A site was purchased for the proposed Boarding House for the Medical College, Lahore.

Veterinary.—Contagious diseases wards were added to the Veterinary College, Lahore.

Miscellaneous.—The following have been completed:—Public Works rest-house at Lyallpur; purchase of two bungalows at Ara in the Jhelum District for use as rest-houses, also a building at Murree for use as a vaccine lymph depôt; re-roofing house purchased in 1901-02 for the Deputy Commissioner's residence at Delhi; additions and alterations to Commissioner's residence, Delhi; 3rd class Civil rest-house at Ránital, Kángra District; 3rd class Public Works Department rest-house at Gházi Ghât, Muzaffargarh District; and a 2nd class Civil rest-house at Saidwála, Montgomery District.

Works in progress.

284. The principal works in progress were those required for the new Head-quarters Civil Station of Miánwáli and those at Sargodha, the principal town of the new Jhelum Canal Colony. A number of buildings and new roads were sanctioned for these places, and about three-fourths of the work was finished by the close of the financial year. At Miánwáli—Deputy Commissioner's house, Rs. 19,706; Police lines and hospital, Rs. 58,200; Treasury building, Rs. 11,738; Public Works Department buildings, Rs. 10,213; Civil Surgeon's house and office, Rs. 8,345; additions to dispensary, Rs. 17,602; District Court and Police office, Rs. 1,32,397; Jail buildings, Rs. 1,77,514; station roads Rs. 39,771. And at Sargodha—Colonization Officer's house, Rs. 18,867, and court, Rs. 42,923; Public Work Department buildings, Rs. 13,475; house of Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Rs. 7,000; thána and strong rooms, Rs. 13,339; dâk bungalow, Rs. 9,771; station roads, Rs. 30,734.

In other parts of the Province the works in progress were—

Land Revenue.—Purchasing and repairing the old dispensary building at Luddan in the Mooltan District for use as the Náib Tahsíldár's Court; additions and alterations to the Deputy Commissioner's Court, Jullundur; and the enlargement of the District Court at Montgomery.

Monuments and antiquities.—Restoration of front wall of Jehángír's Tomb, Shahdara.

Educational.—Additions and alterations to the Normal School at Ráwalpindi; slaughter house for the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanáwar; extensions of the Central Model School, Lahore; certain additions and alterations to the Normal School and Inspector's Office at Mooltan.

Law and Justice.—Metalling roads in the compound of the Deputy Commissioner's Court at Lyallpur; constructing a new Court house for the Additional District Judge and Munsif at Ferozepore.

Jails.—Construction of jail at Lyallpur; increasing the lateral ventilation of barracks and other buildings in the Lahore, Jullundur, Ráwalpindi, Jhang, Siálkot, Hissar and Rohtak Jails; office and gateway in the Hissar Jail; improving the water-supply of the Ambala Jail; additions and alterations to the gateway and office of the Central Jail, Montgomery; and providing quarters for the officials of the Press staff, Lahore Central Jail; temporary huts for 500 prisoners, with four work sheds, and certain extensions of the Mooltan

Central Jail; new judicial lock-up and málkhána at Koranga, Mooltan District; and a lock-up for 20 prisoners at Fort Munro in the Dera Ghâzi Khan District.

Police.—New Police stations at Jhandánwála and Uttera; 2nd class Police stations at Radaur and Ismailabad, Karnál District; Behuna and Narnaund, Hissar District, and Púnahána in the Gurgaon District; 2nd class Police station at Rámdás, Amritsar District; and Police rest-house at Sinánwán, Muzaffargarh District.

Medical.—The "Manor House" estate at Kasauli was purchased, and alterations were put in hand to render it suitable for the Pasteur Institute, and "Drumbar House," a Public Works property, was being furnished with the same object; certain additions and alterations were made to the Punjab Lunatic Asylum at Lahore.

Miscellaneous.—Residence for a Chaplain at "West Ridge," Ráwalpindi; Civil rest-houses at Dhok-Tallián in the Jhelum District; and at Moch, Chakrála, Jhandánwála, Isa Khel, Sakesar and Piplián in Miánwáli District; office and quarters for Public Works Department sub-divisional establishment at Nagar, Kulu; registration office at Ludhiána; and re-roofing Civil rest-house at Jhajjar, Rohtak District.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Kangra Valley Cart Road.

285. There were some important schemes completed under this head during the year. The Kángra Valley Cart Road improvements have been steadily proceeded with, and this route is now practically a 1st class metalled road, bridged throughout. The last of the bridges along it, which had to be rebuilt, was that over the Dehri stream near Kotla. This was a most interesting old work constructed 30 years ago, and was a great engineering feat of its day. It consisted of four built-up timber arches, 202′ span, carrying a suspended roadway. It has now been replaced by steel girders carried on masonry piers. New well-graded mule roads have been made from Mashobra to Sunni Bridge, 21 miles, and from Narkanda to Kumhársain, seven miles. Both these will improve communications with the Hill States beyond Simla. A new wooden cantilever bridge was thrown across the Beas between Sultánpur and Nagar.

Other works completed.

286. Amongst other less important works completed were the following:—Metalling the sandy portion of the Shekhupura-Pindi Bhattián Road, Gujránwála District; cart stand at Tret and platforms for stacking metal on the Ráwalpindi-Murree Road; Gariála-Gulli-Bagla new road; renewing the superstructure of a bridge in mile 15 of the Ráwalpindi-Murree Road; substituting iron for wooden railings on the approaches of the Leh bridge, Ráwalpindi-Murree Road; new feeder road from Taraki to Domeli; metalling the feeder road from Thánesar to Ládwa town; converting the Pálampur-Baijnáth Road into a 2nd class cart road; covering in springs on the Kálka-Simla Cart Road, so as to protect them from contamination; improving and metalling the feeder road from Batála to Aliwál and from Tohána to Behuna; constructing the southern loop of the Pathánkot-Dunera Road; and reconstructing the bridge at mile 3 of the Hazro-Huttee Road.

Works in progress.

287. The works in progress were—Raising and metalling the following roads, *viz.* the Gujrát-Jalálpur, Lyallpur-Rahu-Khannána, Shahpur-Sargodha, and Chunián-Chánga Mánga; improving gradients in mile 28, Murree-Baracow Road; improving and metalling the feeder road from Sirhind to Morinda and from Morinda to Kuráli; improving and re-aligning the feeder roads from Gulah to Pehowa in Karnál District and from Manak village to Jakhal Railway Station on the Southern Punjab Railway; improving, raising and bridging the Budhláda-Sangrúr Road to the Southern Punjab Railway, and from Muktsar to Malaut; constructing new approach roads to the railway stations at Gill, Ráekot and Chappar on the Ludhiána-Jakhál Railway; a steel rope suspension bridge over the Beas at Oot Behál in Kulu; reconstructing the timber cantilever bridge at Raisan on the Kulu-Lahoul Road; raising the Binwan Khud Bridge on the Pálampur-Baijnáth Road; improving nullah crossings on the Kángra Valley Cart Road; extension of the Mogha-Bágaparána Road to Kot Kapúra Railway Station.

Boat Bridges and Ferries.

288. Major boat bridges were maintained on the important through lines of communication, and the usual steam ferry continued to be worked over the River Indus at Dera Gházi Khan, under the management of the North-Western Railway.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Dera Ghazi Khan Protective Works.

289. As stated in the report for the previous year, out of the three hurdle dykes completed two had been washed away, but, in spite of this damage, the benefit has not been small. During the flood season of 1902-03 there was not much erosion of the river bank, and last cold weather the river was well away from where it ran in the cold season before, the bay above the town being to a large extent silted up. The deposit of silt, both up and down stream, was from 10 to 15 feet. At the end of 1902-03 the main stream was running in a straighter line and not inside the bay, as before. All obstructions had been cleared out by the force of the current to the east of the old Bell's Band, and the main stream was impinging direct on the head of the band, but this has been very much strengthened, and it is probable that it will hold, without damage, through this flood season, and if so then the course of the river next cold season may be much better than it has been for some years past. Plans and estimates were completed for increasing the water-supply of Kálka and handed over to the Chief Engineer, Kálka-Simla Railway, for execution, the Local Government contributing Rs. 12,000 towards the scheme, and the balance being found by the East Indian and Kálka-Simla Railways. The Khol Band in the Gurgaon District was completed, and improvements were made to the water supply of the Dhár encamping ground on the Pathánkot-Dunera Road, and certain additions to the retired cantonment and other bands at Dera Gházi Khan. The metalling of certain roads in the Civil Station of Lyallpur was taken in hand, and an experimental deep tube boring, on the air lift system, for raising water was started at Lahore.

Contributions.

Works at Lyallpur.

290. The more important works carried out during the year were:—

The scheme which provides for the supply of 100,000 gallons of water a day to Lyallpur City and Civil Station was commenced.

The drainage of Lyallpur was practically completed by the end of the year. An almost complete system of street and gully drains has been laid out, and what remains will be treated later on as a separate work.

The other works completed were:—Saragarhi Memorial at Ferozepore; pavements for the grain market at Toba Tek Singh and metalling certain streets at Gojra in the Jhang District; also drainage works at Fázilka.

Those in progress were:—Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Amritsar; providing fittings for the Jubilee Museum, Lahore; additions and alterations to the Town Hall, Simla; improvements to the road between Bajaura and Manglaur in Mandi territory; new well in Samundri, Jhang District; repairs to "Windsor Castle," belonging to the Kashmir State; special repairs to buildings of the Arnauli Estate in the Karnál District and the drainage scheme of Chiniot Road town.

The total grants made for the maintenance of Provincial properties in charge of Local Bodies were Rs. 60,501 to District Boards, and Rs. 3,300 to Municipalities, supplemented by a grant-in-aid of Rs. 24,356 for their engineering establishment. Certain roads belonging to District Boards were also maintained by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 63,996.

Works of Public Utility.

Works constructed by private individuals.

291. The following works of public utility (exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value) were constructed by private individuals from private contributions at a total cost of Rs. 70,975:—

Lahore Division.—A dispensary with medicine, &c., at Batála City by Sardár Maya Singh, Ahlúwália, cost Rs. 6,000. Dharamsála and well with four shops at Háfizabad by Nand Lál, son of Atma Rám, Khatri, cost Rs. 4,000. Resting place for travellers and four shops at Háfizabad by Gurdiál, son of Bálak Rám, Khatri, cost Rs. 2,000. A masonry tank at Kotli Lohárán by Gopál Singh, Arora, Siálkot District, cost Rs. 2,000.

Mooltan Division.—Masonry resting place for travellers at Sitpur, Alípur Tahsíl, by Righu Rám, son of Bhanjan Rám, and Togu Rám, son of Bhoja Rám, Kukrejás, cost Rs. 1,500. A well in the Police Station at Taunsa by Honda Rám, son of Nibáhu Rám, cost Rs. 1,100.

Jullundur Division.—Masonry tank at Mahatpur, Nakodar Tahsíl, by Rái Bahádur Pohlu Mal, late Extra Assistant Commissioner, cost Rs. 12,000. Sarai at Lambra on the Nakodar Road by Bhadáwa Mal, son of Pohlu Mal, and Dalla Mal, son of Badháwa Mal, of Kaliánpur, cost Rs. 3,825. A masonry dharamsála in village Garli of the Dera Tahsíl for the accommodation of travellers, by Rúpa and Bhikha, sons of Badna and Garli, cost Rs. 2,000. A well near village Horwal on the Ispur-Daulatpur Road, by Rái Sáhib Búta Rám, son of Ruldu Rám, Brahmin, of Ghanori in Una Tahsíl, cost Rs. 1,100.

Delhi Division—Sarai at Kuráli by Harnám Dás and Bhagwán Dás, sons of Ganda Mal, Kalál, of Kuráli, Kharar Tahsíl, cost Rs. 18,000. Dharamsála and well near Railway Station at Thánesar by Lála Bahal Singh, Mahájan, cost Rs. 3,700. Sarái at Shahabad near Railway Station by Sardár Bahádur Jawála Singh of Jharauli, Thánesar Tahsíl, cost Rs. 2,700. Well and rest-house on Kaithal-Siwan Road by Jirám Dás, Mahájan, of Siwan village, Kaithal Tahsíl, cost Rs. 2,200. Well and a dharamsála near village Kasendi by Tej Rám and Lekh Rám, sons of Mohun Lál, cost Rs. 1,400. Village meeting place at Khánpur, Kharar Tahsíl, by Háji Saundhe Khán, son of Najíb Khán, Rájpút, cost Rs. 1,200. Well at Alewa village, Kaithal Tahsíl, by Rudhu Mal, Mahájan, cost Rs. 1,100.

Ráwalpindi Division.—Tank at Dadhucha, Ráwalpindi Tahsíl, by Khudadád Khán, cost Rs. 1,500. Well on the road from Bhera to Chakwál by Guláb Rái, Chopra, son of Pharia Rám, cost Rs. 1,200. Grant of 6¼ acres of land to Mission School at Dalwal, Jhelum District, by Fiázulla Khán, cost Rs. 1,200. Well in the bazár at Gujar Khan, Ráwalpindi District, by Sundar Singh, cost Rs. 1,150.

General Remarks.

Works connected with the Delhi Darbar.

292. In addition to the current work of the year, which was heavier than usual, owing to a more liberal grant of funds, the establishment of the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department was called upon to take an important share in the construction works of the Coronation Darbár. The Chief Engineer (first, Mr. Campion, M.I.C.E., and afterwards, Colonel Thurburn, R. E.) was appointed a member of the Central Committee, and was authorized to scrutinize professionally and then sanction all estimates for work which had been approved by the Committee. Rái Bahádur Ganga Rám was appointed as Superintendent of Works, under the Chief Engineer, and was given a suitable staff. The works that had to be done were not only of some magnitude, as may be judged from the total gross expenditure incurred (about 15½ lakhs), but they had to be pushed through with remarkable promptitude, and many of them, such as the great Amphitheatre, the alterations and additions to buildings in the Fort and the building for the Fine Arts Exhibition, presented many novel features and difficulties. The following is a very short epitome of the works actually done by the Public Works Establishment:—Rs. 10,673 were spent on surveys, demarcation of roads and camps and the clearance of the ground. On 41 miles of new metalled road and repairs to existing roads, Rs. 1,81,000 were expended. The water-supply to the Central Camp to the Troops and to the Native Chiefs' Camps, 61 in all, with no less than 100,000 people, cost Rs. 1,06,000. The Amphitheatre, which was roofed in and provided accommodation for 16,000 spectators, in all cost Rs. 2,73,000. The balance of the expenditure was incurred on miscellaneous works, which included Polo grounds, Post and Telegraph offices, interior roads in important camps, and a great deal on ordinary tools and sanitary plant. Of the gross outlay, a large portion, not less than 3¾ lakhs, probably, will be recovered by sale of stores and plant. The decoration of C. S. I. was conferred on Colonel Thurburn, and that of C. I. E. on Rái Bahádur Ganga Ram on the occasion of the celebration of the King's Birthday in India in 1903.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

No Provincial railways.

293. There are no railways in the Province under provincial control. During the year the Northern Section of the Jech-Doáb line from Malakwál to Sargodha in the Shahpur District was opened. This line runs through the new Jhelum Colony. There are no public tramways in the Punjab. The Forest Department have a tramway at Chánga Mánga for the carriage of fuel from the plantation to the railway station.

Irrigation.

Areas irrigated.

294. The area irrigated by canals under the management of the Irrigation Department during the year 1902-03 was slightly over $5\frac{1}{2}$ million acres, being an increase of about 200,000 acres as compared with the average of the previous three years. These figures include about 400,000 acres within Native States. The increase of irrigated area is mainly on the Chenab and Jhelum Canals. The distribution of irrigated area between the main canal systems is given below :—

Canal.		*Area (thousands) of acres.*
Chenab		1,829
Sirhind		1,112
Bári Doáb		893
Western Jumna		595
Muzaffargarh (Inundation)		300
Upper Sutlej (Inundation)		233
Indus (Inundation)		187
Lower Sutlej (Inundation)		158
Jhelum		138
Chenab (Inundation)		87
Sidhnái		60
Shahpur (Inundation)	Imperial	37
	Provincial	27
Ghaggar (Inundation)	Imperial	9
	Bikaner State	5

The total financial results are noticed in the following chapter. The collections of revenue made during any particular year to a large extent depend on assessments made during the previous year, and do not therefore necessarily correspond to and vary in proportion to the areas shown as irrigated during the year.

Chenab Canal.

295. The areas of the year do not include 22,465 acres in the Kharíf and 54,480 acres in the Rabi watered but not assessed because the crops failed. Taking these into account the total area for the year would be 1,906,114 acres; whereas the estimated annual irrigation made in the Project for the year under review was 734,000 acres. The increase over the last year's irrigated area is due to development of irrigation. The Rabi area is the highest on record. The following were the chief works carried out during the year :—Completion of cross spurs near heads of river spurs; remodelling and extending Chiniot Distributary; constructing rest-houses at Kot Barwála and Kot Wassáwa; construction of Sharakpur and Nahra Distributaries from Upper Gugera Branch with their minors; completion of 6 Inspection houses on Sharakpur and Nahra Distributaries; 2 on Bahlak Branch of Tandliwála Distributary and 6 on Khewra and Dhaular Distributaries; extending Nupewála Distributary; completion of remodelling and extending Killiánwála Major Distributary, and certain minors on Khewra and Dhaular Distributaries; completion of Canal Patwárkhánás; remodelling Buralla Branch and Tandliwála Distributary, and the construction of the new Bahlak Branch Distributary; surveys of Sultán Pakhra Distributary, and Bhagat Extensions. Very good progress was made in completing the watercourse systems, mainly in the Upper and Lower Gugera Divisions. The Khánki Weir was thoroughly repaired; and Chenáwán Escape remodelled; all channels were maintained in an efficient condition. The net revenue of the year amounted

to Rs. 58,11,924 equivalent to a percentage of 21·13 on the capital invested to the end of year, compared with 18·88, the corresponding figure for the previous year. The remissions under Tenancy Rules during the year amounted to Rs. 4,35,284, and allowing 3 per cent. for collection on that sum, the net revenue would, had the above been assessed, have amounted to Rs. 62,34,149 equivalent to a percentage of profit of 22·66 on the capital invested. Taking the assessments of the year into account, and deducting working expenses, but including remissions under Tenancy Rules, the profit amounts to Rs. 68,04,778 and the percentage of profit 24·74. The uncollected balance of assessments amounted to Rs. 1,99,085. The accumulated net profits have increased from Rs. 82,97,643 at the end of 1901-02 to Rs. 1,30,58,994 at the close of the year under reveiw.

Sirhind Canal.

296. The area irrigated in the Kharíf was a little higher than the average of the last six years. The increase was mostly in the Ferozepore Division, and was partly due to want of fodder in the preceding Rabi; this necessitated the growing of large quantities of fodder crops in the hot weather. The Rabi area was below that of the last triennial period; this decrease was due to good rain during September which enabled the cultivators to sow their crops without taking canal water. These crops were matured by rain which fell in January and March. Quarters for subordinates were built at Rúpar and Rámpur, and 50 rest-houses and 45 cook-houses on British Branches at inspection houses; sub-divisional quarters for the Phul Sub-division were completed at Bhatinda and other minor works elsewhere. The expenditure on Maintenance and Repairs, Main Line, was heavy, due to the following works being constructed:—Protection of the left bank of the river above the Khawáspur Spur. Repairs of the Khawáspur Spur. Remodelling of the auxiliary spurs in the Alampur and Mánpur Nullahs. Repairs to the weir. Sheet-piling in canal bed below Siswán Superpassage. Collection of materials for erecting a steel parapet to replace the present down-stream masonry one, on the Siswán Superpassage. Repairs to Training Works in the Budki and Siswán torrents. Needle dams were built at miles 45 and 78, Bhatinda Branch. The profit earned on the British Branches amounted to Rs. 18,93,513 or 7·68 per cent. on the capital invested. In 1901-02 the profit and percentages were Rs. 14,69,677 and 6·0 per cent., respectively. The occupier's rate collected amounted to Rs. 26,66,901 against Rs. 21,35,958 in 1901-02 and Rs. 28,94,201 in 1900-01. The working expenses of this year came to Rs. 8,87,610 against Rs. 8,43,394 in the previous year. The balance of occupier's rate uncollected at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 2,77,496 against Rs. 1,49,837 in the previous year. The accumulation of this balance is chiefly due to the prevalence of plague in the Ludhiána and Ferozepore Districts; so complete realization was impossible. A considerable portion of the balance has since been collected after the expiry of the official year. The collections on Native States Branches amounted to Rs. 13,83,077 or Rs. 6,13,861 more than the previous year, and the assessments Rs. 13,10,197 which is Rs. 11,519 less than in 1901-02. The profit earned by the Native States Branches was 6·41 per cent. by collections and 5·89 per cent. by assessments on the total capital expenditure incurred to the end of the year. The area assessed was a little more than that of 1901-02.

Navigation.—The traffic amounted to 5,597 tons valued at Rs. 2,08,973 as against 4,993 tons and Rs. 1,99,297 in 1901-02. The receipts from tolls were Rs. 5,596 against Rs. 7,020 in the previous year, and as usual were mostly due to rafting. The navigation maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 7,607, resulting in a loss of Rs. 2,011. The loss in 1901-02 was Rs. 607. The number of passengers carried was 15,920 against 16,360 in the previous year and 24,564 in 1900-01. The decrease was due to plague at Rúpar, between which and Doráha Railway Station all the passenger traffic is carried on.

The mean rainfall of the year over the irrigated tract is below the average of the last 19 years by 3 inches in Ludhiána District, 1 inch in Ferozepore and 4 inches in the Native States.

Bari Doab Canal.

297. The total area irrigated during the year is the highest on record, though the area irrigated in each crop has been exceeded on former occasions. The five new rest-houses which were commenced last year have been completed. A new rest-house has also been built at Srihargobindpur on the new Riárki Distributary on the Sobráon Branch. The advanced regulator at Tibri, Kasúr Branch Upper, was further improved by the addition of two bays. Five bridges were built,—three on the Sobráon Branch and two on the Kasúr Branch Lower. Seven minors were constructed. Two travellers have been provided for lifting the 12 undersluices at Mádhopur and the gates of seven bays have been adjusted so as to be operated by them. Several distributaries were remodelled and the outlets readjusted to secure equitable distribution of the canal water to the irrigators. The net income of the year amounted to Rs. 25,19,017, being 12·86 per cent. on the Capital outlay. In the previous year the figures were Rs. 22,00,202 and 11·50 respectively. The balance of occupier's rate which remained uncollected amounted to Rs. 38,203. The new Kharíf Distributaries, Dhardeo, Athwal, and Riárki on the Sobráon Branch were opened for irrigation this year and proved satisfactory. The work of Chak-bandi (or revision of the distribution of irrigation) is complete on old distributaries except in some parts of the 2nd Division. It is still in progress on the new Kharíf Distributaries mentioned above, and on the recent extension of the Rakh, Vahn, and Kahna Distributaries on the Main Branch Lower. The Crown waste lands on these distributaries are being demarcated on the square system ready for colonization. The rain in Gurdáspur District was below the average by 15 inches, in Amritsar District by 6 inches, in Lahore District by 5 inches.

Western Jumna Canal.

298. The total area irrigated was less than the average of the preceding triennium though the rabi area was above the triennial average. The widening of the head of Jundla Branch, Nardak Distributary, and widening of the Butána Canal were completed. Shoals above and below the weir were practically all removed; the remodelling of a vital part of the weir was completed. Protection works on the lower end of the island on the left of the Western Jumna sluices were finished. Some protective spurs in the Somb torrent above and below Dádúpur were added, and several T-headed spurs were put in between Radaur and Indri to train the canal and prevent erosion. Works were completed for protecting Bhílpura village above Dádúpur. Bands in the Chilaundi Swamp—a reclamation work—were repaired. The usual annual system of bands and spurs for regulating supplies in the river for the Eastern and Western Jumna Canals was continued. The band spur across the right channel at Bhílpura was practically completed. The net income of the year amounted to Rs. 14,85,748 equivalent to 8·61 per cent. on the Capital expenditure. In the previous year (1901-02) the corresponding figures were Rs. 12,63,772 and 7·34 respectively. The favourable rainfall in the beginning of the Rabi season of 1902-03 reduced the rabi area put under crops on the Delhi Branch. An abstraction of the winter supply for the Coronation Darbár purposes reduced the supply given to the Hánsi and Sirsa Branches. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 90,023 and maintenance charges to Rs. 4,847, showing a profit of Rs. 85,176 as against a profit of Rs. 59,684 in 1901-02 and Rs. 35,370 in 1900-01. The year was one of comparatively small rainfall, and the river was generally lower throughout the season compared with last year. The supply entering the canal during the kharíf was lower than that for any of the five previous years, and this was the case with the rabi supply also except for two years of the five.

Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals.

299. The prospects of the year under report were unfavourable. The snowfall on the Punjab hills having been scanty, the rivers rose late; the canals were therefore cleared from a foot to two feet, deeper than usual at their off-takes, so as to draw a good early supply, and this enabled a large area to be put under kharíf crops, thus bringing the area irrigated up to about the average of the previous triennium. An expenditure of Rs. 4,995 was incurred from Imperial funds on construction of regulators for Suráb and Kaure Khán Branches of the Púran Canal. A sum of Rs. 20,053 was spent from Zar-i-nágha funds in the construction of

regulators for distributaries of the Púran Canal, in acquiring land for various diversions, in building a groyne in Jarh Creek and a wooden bridge on Ganesh Canal. From Zar-i-nágha Rs. 56,551 were spent on silt clearances of the Maggi, the Magassan and the Kot Sultán Canals, on which *chher* had been abolished, and on plantations and watch and ward of canals and flood embankments. The working of the canals (based on collections) resulted in a profit of Rs. 2,47,753 against a profit of Rs. 1,73,789 in the previous year. The enhanced profits are due mainly to the more favourable conditions introduced at the recent resettlement of the district. Occupier's rates were introduced from Kharíf 1902 on three of the Indus Canals. Good progress has been made in reducing, by judicious amalgamation, the excessive number of water-courses, as also in providing distributaries with regulating heads. In connection with the Uch Canal project, about 2,700 miles of levelling, along the lines of settlement squares, were completed.

Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals.

300. The area irrigated is considerably below the average of the previous triennium and also below the average of the triennium before that. The decrease was due to the lowness of the river. The principal works done were:—The Dhapai and Malka Hans Distributaries on the Pára Branch of the Lower Sohág Canal were practically completed. The Lakhumalkána Branch of the Hájichand Distributary, Upper Sohág Canal, was made. New rest-houses have been built at Dhulliána, Hujrah and Núrpur. Besides ordinary repairs and silt clearances and re-adjustment of Canal heads, some special repairs were done to two regulators. The year's operations resulted in a profit of Rs. 1,06,742, which is equivalent to 6·27 per cent. on the Capital outlay. In 1901-02 the profits and percentages amounted to Rs. 4,14,087 and 25·67 respectively; the falling-off in the profits is due to the unfavourable nature of the season, and partly to the fact that the net revenue in 1901-02 was above the average owing to smaller working expenses and to heavy outstandings having been realized during that year.

Indus Inundation Canals.

301. The irrigated area excluding the area of failed and damaged crops was slightly less than the average of the previous triennium. The year was not altogether a favourable one. The comparatively large rabi crop was solely due to the large area irrigated on the Kutab Canal, which after many years of inefficient working flowed throughout the winter of 1902-03. The Fázalwah, Manka and Chibri in the Northern, Gamu and Sohan in the Southern Sub-Division, worked indifferently. Two rest-houses at Mahtam and Jalálpur were completed during the year. Bridges over the Banuhan Branch and Khánwah Distributary, and a 2·0′ Fall on the Núr Canal, were built. A new head reach for the Islám Branch of the Núr Canal with a head regulator was completed. A head regulator for the Mehrawála was completed and all its outlets built in permanently. The net profit on the year's working amounted to Rs. 79,282 against Rs. 1,40,358 recorded for the previous year. The year was marked by a fortunate absence of strong erosive tendencies on the Indus West Bank. As observed in paragraph 289 the main stream deserted the bay near Cantonments, moved eastward over two miles and finally returned to the west bank at the northern end of Bell's Band.

Lower Sutlej Inundation Canals.

302. The area irrigated excluding damaged and failed crops is about the same as the average of the preceding triennium. The large proportion of failed crops during kharíf was due to the exceptionally low supplies in the river during June and July 1902. The year was an exceptionally bad one. The canals began to flow very late and the supplies were abnormally low during June and the first week of July, and for the remainder of the season also the supply in the river remained much below average. But owing to the very favourable river heads of the Mailsi and the Mohamedwah Canals, these channels remained in flow till the middle of November 1902. For this reason, as well as on account of the much better regulation and distribution of supplies owing to the introduction of the various schemes of improvement, the Rabi crop was decidedly above average, whilst the Kharíf crop also, though considerably below average, was not so bad as it would otherwise have been in such an abnormally bad year as 1902 proved to be. The original scheme for amalgamating the Jámwah Kalán and Baháwalwah Mailsi Canals with Díwánwah and Jámwah Khurd was

completed during this year, and the amalgamated main canal was designated the Mailsi Canal. An auxiliary head reach about six miles in length was also excavated for the Mahomedwah Canal. A double regulator and one fall were built, and alterations to two other double regulators were carried out during the year. A new inspection house at Sadda was built. The working of the canals resulted in a profit of Rs. 11,226 against Rs. 1,00,684 in the previous year.

Jhelum Canal.

303. The area irrigated during the year was 138,911 acres as compared with 65,367 acres in the previous year. Most of this was free of charge, and the rest was only assessed at half rates. The head-works were practically completed. The floor between the Regulator and Divide Groyne was paved. The spur upstream of the weir to divert the river to the left bank was strengthened and maintained, and did good work. There were no floods of any consequence during the year under review. The portion of the Main Line remaining unfinished last year, and consisting of one-third the width in the first six miles, was completed. The Central Jail at Múng Rasúl was broken up at the end of the year and the prisoners who had been employed on the excavation were removed. The excavation of the Southern Branch and Southern Feeder was completed, and most of the earthwork in the channel excavation of the Chenab Khádir Escape was taken out. The excavation of Northern Branch, Sulki Feeder and Sulki Escape (with the exception of the arrangements for crossing the Sáhiwál Inundation Canal) was completed. The masonry works on the Main Line and Southern Branch were finished. On the Chenab Khádir Escape eight bridges were in progress. On the Northern Feeder all the bridges and falls as far as R. D. 138,000, were finished during the year except the District Board Bridge for the new station at Sargodha, which was begun. Construction of Government buildings at Sargodha was begun and well advanced. Quarters for two Executive and three Assistant Engineers with the necessary out-offices, a Revenue Office, Telegraph Office, Canal Rest-house, Workshops and Godowns were all well in hand All roads were also laid out. Telegraph Offices and Beldárs' quarters were built at Wán and Gullahpur on the Southern Branch. Three rest-houses on this branch were also completed. On the Northern Branch a Telegraph Office and Beldárs' quarters at Satgarha were finished. Regulating gear for Northern Branch head was erected. A third inspection house with out-houses, telegraph office and subordinates' quarters was half completed on the Northern Feeder, and six inspection houses on the distributaries were in hand. Masonry works on the extension of No. 4 Right Distributary were completed and the earthwork was well in hand. The water-courses of Nos. 4 and 5 Right Distributaries were completed and opened for irrigation with the exception of a few in old villages. On the Southern Branch the excavation of the large distributaries Nos. 6 Right and 7 was practically finished, and some of the minors were in hand. On the Southern Feeder Nos. 1 to 5 were all practically completed. On the Northern Branch the earthwork of Nos. 1, 2 and 4 Right and Nos. 2 and 3 Left was completed during the year; as also the masonry works of 4 Right and its minors and of Nos. 1 and 3 Left and on other minors. The water-courses of Nos. 1 and 3 Right were completed both in Crown waste and in old villages. On No. 2 Right those in new villages were completed. On Nos 1, 2 and 3 Left water-courses in new villages had been completed. On the Sulki Branch water-courses for one minor were nearly completed. On the Northern Feeder water-course schemes for four distributaries were nearly completed. Most of the new villages on No. 4 Right, Main Line, were allotted. And on the Northern Branch, most of them under Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5 Right. A large tract of land near Monah has also been given out to the Remount Department for a depôt. The direct expenditure incurred during the year by this Department on the canal works proper amounted to Rs 19,58,103, and with the indirect charges brought up the expenditure debited against the project at the end of the year to Rs. 1,14,68,942. The gross revenue realized during the year was Rs. 37,810 and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 1,49,840, resulting in a deficit of Rs. 1,12,030 or 0·98 per cent. on the capital outlay to end of the year.

Chenab Inundation Canals.

304. There was a large decrease of irrigated area compared with the average of the last triennium. The decrease is due to the low supplies in

the river Chenab. The canals opened late and ceased to flow early. The expenditure was incurred chiefly in the remodelling of the Daurána Langána Canal, alterations to Hanjanwáhi Bridge and additions to Adhi Bágh and Binda Inspection Houses; also in paying compensation for land taken up in connection with the amalgamation of Sikandarabad and Gajjúhatta Canals. The working of the canals showed a net profit of Rs. 29,261 against Rs. 41,045 during the previous year.

Sidhnai Canal.

305. There was a large drop in irrigated area compared with the average of last triennium. The decrease in irrigation is due to late arrival of water at Sidhnái and to its failing early. The extensions of the Ráwan, Kakarhatta and Munganwála Distributaries of the Sidhnái Canal were completed. Expenditure was also incurred in building a needle dam below the head of the Hithár Distributary and in remodelling the Koranga Canal. The remodelling of the Sidhnái Canal was completed. The year was a very unfavourable one. The net profit was Rs. 51,054, which is equivalent to 3·95 per cent. on the Capital outlay, against a profit of Rs. 3,13,529 and 24·5 per cent. for the preceding year.

Shahpur Imperial Canals.

306. The irrigated area was above the average of the preceding triennium. The construction of the new Regulating Head for the Western Station Canal was completed. A considerable amount of work was done in constructing bands and clearing creeks to run water in the Inundation Canals in the cold weather. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,01,613, and the profit earned amounted to Rs. 51,191, which is equivalent to 23·70 per cent. on the Capital outlay. The profit and percentage in the previous year were respectively Rs. 51,371 and 24·28.

Shahpur Provincial Canals.

307. The irrigated area was above the average of the preceding triennium. A considerable amount of work was done in constructing bands and clearing creeks to run water in the Inundation Canals in the cold weather. The receipts were Rs. 53,779, and the profit amounted to Rs. 14,449 as against Rs. 11,994 of the previous year. The supply in the river was not good and the rainfall was deficient. For this reason a large area of crops failed and heavy remissions had to be made.

Ghaggar Inundation Canals.

308. The year was one of exceptional drought, and the river was generally low throughout the season. Water came down the Ghaggar at about the usual time, *viz.* the third week of June, but it came in such small quantities that it took 15 days for the lake to fill up. Owing to the scanty rainfall the irrigated area was lower than in 1901-02 and only about ⅓rd of that irrigated in 1900-01. The following works were completed during the year:—Building outlets on Distributaries; and Low Level Minor from the Northern Ghaggar Canal. The total Capital outlay to end of 1902-03 under Imperial and Contributions amounted to Rs. 3,42,546 and Rs. 2,84,223 respectively, against Rs. 3,50,689 and Rs. 3,17,247 respectively sanctioned in the Revised Project Estimate. No water-rates have yet been sanctioned for the Ghaggar Canals. This account therefore shows only outlay incurred during the year on extending and pitching at head of canals and Maintenance and Repairs, &c, which amounted to Rs. 26,366 under Imperial and Rs. 11,211 under Contributions.

Upper Chenab Canal Survey.

309. A new Division for this work was formed in January, men and instruments collected, and the alignment and levelling of base and cross-section lines put in hand. By the end of March 2,985 miles had been laid out, surveyed and levelled. A survey of the River Chenab for head works near Pul was completed. The expenditure under Capital amounted to Rs. 22,691 direct and Rs. 713 indirect, making a total of Rs. 23,404.

Upper Jhelum Canal and Woolar Lake Scheme.

310. New Survey Sub-Divisions were formed for the purpose of carrying out detailed surveys for the Upper Jhelum Canal and of the Woolar Lake in Kashmir. By the end of March 1903 considerable progress had been made with the surveys for the Upper Jhelum Canal.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

[Detailed information on the subjects dealt with in this chapter will be found in the following publications :—

(*a*) DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

Land Revenue.—Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Punjab for the agricultural year 1st October 1901 to 30th September 1902.

Canal Revenue.—Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department, Punjab, for the year 1902-03.

Excise and Opium.—Report on the Excise Administration of the Punjab for the year 1902-03.

Salt.—Report on the Administration of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department for the year 1902-03.

Stamps.—Report on the Administration of the Stamp Department of the Punjab for the year 1902-03.

Income Tax.—Punjab Income Tax Report for 1902-03.

Forests.—Progress Report on Forest Administration in the Punjab for 1902-03.

Local Funds.—Review of the Accounts and Administration of District Boards in the Punjab for the year 1902-03.

Municipal Revenues.—Report on the working of Municipalities in the Punjab during the year 1902-03.

(*b*) FINANCAL AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH INDIA, TENTH ISSUE.

Salt.—Tables III 11 and 12.

Excise.—Table V 12.

Stamps.—Tables VII 22 to 24.

Income Tax.—Tables VIII 2, 3, 6 and 7.]

Gross Revenue and Expenditure.

311. The receipts and expenditure brought to the credit and debit of the Punjab during the year 1902-03 are for the Province as reconstituted from the 9th of November 1901. The previous year's accounts included the transactions of the districts now comprised in the North-West Frontier Province from the 1st April to 8th November 1901, which have been eliminated in comparing the figures of the two years. Introductory.

312. The revenue raised in the Punjab and controlled by the Local Government consists of the income of all Civil Departments except the Railways, Post Office, Telegraph and Salt Departments. A small local revenue derived from tonga dâk service is classed as Post Office revenue, but postal receipts in general are Imperial, and with the income of the Railways and Telegraphs will be left out of account in the present review of the revenue yielded by the Province. The income of the Salt Department, though not controlled by the Local Government, is essentially revenue raised in the Province. Irrigation revenue, though an Imperial head of account, is controlled by the Local Government. The income of Municipalities is not incorporated with the public accounts shown in the next two paragraphs, and will be dealt with separately under the head of Municipal Funds in paragraphs 377-382. Revenue raised in the Province.

Details of revenue.

313. The revenue raised in the Province during 1902-03 is made up as follows, last year's figures being quoted for comparison :—

Source of revenue.	1901-02.	1902-03.
	Lakhs of rupees.	
Land Revenue	255·13	230·54
Irrigation (excluding land revenue due to canals)	144·88	150·15
Salt	64·55	67·02
Local Rates	46·27	40·61
Stamps	38·33	39·50
Excise and Opium	25·66	27·48
Income Tax	14·33	14·58
Forests	14·26	15·86
Police	7·00	7·01
Civil Works	6·00	6·22
Interest	3·28	2·49
Law and Justice	3·03	2·07
Tribute...	2·89	3·07
Jails	2·38	1·88
All other items	11·22	12·60
Total Receipts	639·21	630·98

The head "Irrigation" both in this and the following paragraph includes not only those canals managed by the Irrigation Department, but also those under the management of the Civil Department. The receipts under the various major revenue heads will be separately noticed in the following paragraphs.

Expenditure.

314. The expenditure, excluding expenditure of the Military, Railways, Post Office (Imperial) and Telegraph Departments, Municipal expenditure and Capital expenditure on canals amounted to 340 lakhs in 1902-03 The detailed items, with corresponding figures for the previous year, are given below :—

Departments.	1901-02.	1902-03.
	Lakhs of rupees.	
Irrigation	58·73	62·64
Public Works	40·95	48·44
Land Revenue...	35·63	38·65
Police	34·52	37·72
Law and Justice	32·42	33·15
Medical	14·89	17·88
Education	14·27	15·62
General Administration	12·82	13·54
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions...	12·38	12·77
Jails	10·57	10·25
Forests	9·14	9·60
Political	8·36	7·10
Stationery and Printing	5·31	4·79
Salt	3·84	3·66
All other items	19·26	24·63
Total Expenditure	313·09	340·44

Land Revenue.

What the figures include.

315. The land revenue or agricultural year does not correspond with the financial year. The former ends on 30th September; the latter on the 31st March

following. The land revenue collections for the year ending 30th September 1902 have been reviewed in Chapter II. The explanations there given, *viz.*, scanty rainfall, poor harvests and heavy remissions, apply equally to the collections for the financial year which ended on the 31st March 1903, and account for the decrease of 24·59 lakhs shown in paragraph 313. The Government of India allowed for a remission of 39·30 lakhs in the budget of 1902-03 as already explained. The collections include 24·94 lakhs on account of land revenue due to irrigation for which the Irrigation Department takes a book credit as indirect income. The expenditure (38·65 lakhs) shown against Land Revenue includes 12·60 lakhs debited to the Patwárís' Fees Fund. The income of this fund is credited in the accounts under the heading " Provincial Rates".

Irrigation.

316. The capital expenditure to the end of 1902-03 on all canals in operation, excluding those under construction, was as follows :— Capital Expenditure.

	Lakhs.
Major Works	1034·61
Minor Works (Imperial)	13·02
TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTED IN CANALS ...	1047·63

Of this sum 37·34 lakhs were spent during 1902-03. The excess, 20·98 lakhs over the previous year's outlay, is due to the transfer of the Jhelum Canal from the head " Canals under construction".

317. The income realised during the year was— Income.

CLASS OF WORKS.	DIRECT INCOME.	INDIRECT INCOME.	TOTAL.
	Lakhs of rupees.		
Major Works	150·73	15·06	165·79
Minor Works (Imperial)	7·60	9·79	17·39
Ditto (Provincial)	·46	·09	·55
Ditto (Local)	·36	...	·36
TOTAL	159·15	24·94	184·09

318. The expenditure (other than capital and interest) on canals was as follows :— Working expenses.

	Lakhs of rupees.
Major Works...	48·23
Minor Works (Imperial)	13·47
Ditto (Provincial)	·52
Ditto (Local)	·42
TOTAL ...	62·64

319. The net revenue derived from major canals was 117·56 lakhs, being 11·36 per cent. on the capital of 1034·61 lakhs. Interest on the capital amounted to 38·91 lakhs, so that the net profit after paying interest was 78·65 lakhs as compared with 68·99 and 65·22 lakhs in 1901-02 and 1900-01 respectively. Net Revenue, Major Works.

320. The net revenue from Imperial Minor Works amounted to 3·92 lakhs as against 8·48 lakhs in the previous year. The great difference between the results of the two years is due chiefly to the fact that the figures for 1901-02 include the profit earned by the Upper Sutlej Series of Inundation Canals, which has now been transferred to the category of Major Works. Net Revenue, Imperial Minor Works.

Provincial and Local Canals.

321. For Provincial and Local Canals capital accounts are not kept. The Shahpur Canals under the management of the Irrigation Department yielded a profit of Rs. 14,000 as against Rs. 12,000 in the previous year. The Local Canals worked at a deficit of Rs. 6,000, owing to a scanty supply of water in the Gurgaon and Montgomery Canals, and to the expenditure of Rs. 14,000 in Karnál on the widening of the Sarsuti Canal.

Opium and Excise Revenue.

Gross Excise Receipts.

322. In the Punjab there is no separate Opium Department. The taxation of liquors, opium and drugs is the concern of the Department supervised by the Commissioner of Excise. The revenue of the year is here compared with that of the year 1901-02—

	1901-02.	1902-03.
	Rs.	Rs.
Spirits	15,07,752	16,20,325
Beer	1,21,572	1,29,674
Drugs other than opium	2,84,130	3,21,125
Opium	5,90,345	6,03,544
Miscellaneous	800	571
TOTAL	25,04,599	26,75,239

Excise Expenditure.

323. The charges have been Rs. 90,778 compared with Rs. 82,667, and the excess of Rs. 8,111 arose from increased expenditure under "Travelling Allowance, &c" "Rewards," "Refunds," and in connection with the Special Agency for prevention of smuggling of Málwa opium, which, however, was disbanded at the end of the year.

Variation in receipts from licenses to vend imported spirits and liquors.

324. The receipts from licenses to vend imported liquors have increased by about Rs. 10,000 to Rs 88,952, the difference arising from appreciable increases in a number of districts. As this head of receipts includes fees determined by auction in the case of many, if not most, licenses granted in bazárs, as well as fees fixed by scale, it may be presumed that the increase accrued principally from the auction fees, as the fees fixed by scale do not ordinarily vary much. The receipts from licenses to vend Indian spirits, the fees for which are all determined by auction, show a rise of Rs. 52,533, which is not a remarkable variation in respect of this very mutable head of receipt. Only Rs. 2,760 of the total of Rs. 6,06,175, shown under this head, accrued from fees for wholesale licenses.

Variation in still-head duty.

325. The receipts from still-head duty were Rs. 9,19,371, showing a rise of Rs. 50,073. The total under this head includes Rs. 26,477, the duty taken upon issues to the North-West Frontier Province.

Receipts from out-stills.

326. Rs. 1,130 were received in respect of shop-rents and distilling fees paid by distillers at the three out-stills which exist in the Province.

Receipts from mall liquors.

327. The receipts from duty upon beers, issued from the Provincial breweries, were Rs. 1,29,674, showing a rise of Rs. 8,102, indicating that 129,632 more gallons of beer were issued. The difference is probably accounted for by the return of troops from South Africa. The number of breweries in the Province (8) remains the same as last year.

Distilleries.

328. There were 6 licensed private distilleries and 2 State central distilleries* at work during the year. Sanction to the closure of the two latter was received after the year ended, and arrangements for closing them are, at the present moment, being completed. In 1897-98 there were 17 State enclosures in existence, but they have been successively closed during the last five years; and, with the closure of the Ferozepore and Kángra enclosures above mentioned, the last of the State distilleries will disappear. The supply of the Province will thus be left entirely to the licensed private distilleries, which, from 6 in number will shortly be reduced to 5, as the management of the distillery at Mooltan have tendered resignation of their license, having found Mooltan so far distant from cane-producing districts as to prevent distilling there being a financial success. If the Simla distillery, which principally produces barley malt whiskey, is also excluded from consideration as far as the supply of the masses in the

* Namely, the distilleries at Kángra and Ferozepore.

Province is concerned, it will be seen that the supply of the Province is left to the 4 distilleries in the plains which are situated at Karnál, Amritsar, Sujánpur (Gurdáspur) and Ráwalpindi. These 4 distilleries have sufficient still-power to supply the Province, and no idea is entertained in the Excise Department of considering the grant of any fresh licenses, because the question really is whether the business of supply (amounting on the average to 220,000 proof gallons of issues) can support 4 distilleries. The business is of course increased by the supply (averaging 23,000 proof gallons) to the Commissariat, and has been slightly increased by annual deliveries (averaging 12,000 proof gallons) to the Jammu State under contract, but there seems little prospect of any extension of business by exports to other Provinces of British India.* On the other hand, business is somewhat reduced by the exports from the Rosa Distillery (averaging 49,000 proof gallons) into the Province. However, the whole field is now being thrown open to the private distillers, and time alone will show whether 4 distilleries is too large a number or not.

329. The grand total of issues from the 8 distilleries which were at work during the year amounted to 260,697 proof gallons, in which are included 18,482, 6,869 and 6,300 gallons issued respectively to the Commissariat, the North-West Frontier Province and the Jammu State. The quantity therefore issued for sale, in the Punjab proper, was 229,046 proof gallons. To the foregoing figure must be added the 58,009 gallons imported from Rosa, if the quantity distributed for sale in the Province is to be arrived at. This figure being added, the total of 287,055 proof gallons is found to have been distributed. Some of this remained over in vendors' hands, no doubt, at the end of the year, but the figure will be the best indication of the amount of spirit consumed by the 20 millions of the Province, exclusive of such amount of imported spirits which some classes of that population consume. Quantity of spirits issued.

330. There have been a good many more prosecutions for illicit distillation than in 1901-02, and there were one or two successful raids upon notorious villages during the year. Liquor prosecutions.

331. Acreage duty declined by some Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 20,438 consequent upon a decline in cultivation by 583 acres. This total of duty spread over the outturn (1,143 maunds) gives an incidence of about 7 annas per seer, which is at present the only equivalent for a quantitative duty upon the opium produced in the Province. Acreage duty on poppy cultivation.

332. License fees remained fairly steady at Rs. 4,12,713. The receipts under this head seldom vary much, as the same contractors repeatedly take vend monopolies within specified areas, such as whole tahsíls or recognised circles within tahsíls, and in some cases whole districts. License fees (Opium).

333. The duty taken at Ajmer upon Málwa opium allowed to be removed into the Province at the reduced rate of duty (Rs. 280 per chest or Rs. 4 per seer) increased by Rs. 4,760 to Rs. 85,960 consequent upon the imports (522 maunds) being greater by 29 maunds than in the previous year. The local outturn in the Province itself was less by 596 maunds. Duty on Malwa opium.

334. The duty taken (Rs. 2 per seer) upon opium introduced from the Simla Hill States and Kashmir fell by Rs. 9,892 to Rs. 24,891 consequent on the imports (311 maunds) being 124 maunds less than in the previous year. It seems that the poppy crops in the Hill States were not good ones, just as was the case with the crops in the Punjab plains, and there was evidently less stock to export into the Punjab. Duty on opium other than Malwa opium.

335. Proposals for the revision of the opium arrangements in force in the Province are under consideration. Revision of opium arrangements.

336. The receipts from gain on sale proceeds of Excise opium increased by Rs. 7,747 to Rs. 59,542 consequent on the sales from treasuries (215 maunds) being greater by 30 maunds than in the previous year. Sale of Excise opium.

337. The amount of opium sold retail was 52,294 seers (or 1,307 maunds) compared with 52,798 seers (or 1,320 maunds), which shows that, although Amount of opium sold retail.

* The transports to the N.-W. Frontier Province have only accidentally become exports, owing to the recent separation of that Province from the Punjab.

considerably less stock came into vendors' hands owing to the bad season, the stocks were ample for the requirements of the Province. Considerable stocks are always held up by dealers.

Opium prosecutions.

338. The number of prosecutions under the Opium Act were about the same, namely 100. A blow was struck at illicit introductions from the Malákand through Nowshera to the village of Hazro, in the Attock Tahsíl, by the conviction of two brothers who had for a long time been doing a brisk business in smuggling.

Charas license fees.

339. Although the actual licenses for vend of *charas* and for vend of *bhang* are granted as separate documents, joint bids for the monopoly of vend of either article at any one place are taken at the auctions. Thus the total of Rs. 1,62,512 shown under the head "License fees" covers the fees for both *bhang* and *charas* without discrimination. The figure is much the same as in the previous year, differing by only Rs. 3,981 in excess.

Import duty (charas).

340. The import duty on *charas* has risen by Rs. 26,810 to Rs. 1,48,213. As the import duty is not levied on the border, but is levied, in postponed fashion, when the *charas* is removed from any warehouse to vend premises (the stocks meanwhile lying in the warehouses in bond), the variation in duty does not depend upon the quantities actually imported from Leh, but upon the amount passing duty-paid into the hands of the trade. The Government of India have approved the doubling of the duty on *charas*, which it is proposed to give effect to from the 1st of April 1904; but meanwhile the question has arisen whether the duty should not be trebled (*i.e.*, raised to Rs. 6 per seer) in order to keep abreast with the duty in the United Provinces, proposals for raising which to Rs. 6 from October-November next have been made.*

Duty on bhang.

341. There is a satisfactory rise to notice in the duty on *bhang*. Receipts have increased by Rs. 5,374 to Rs. 7,906.

Prices of bhang.

342. The great variations which appear in the wholesale price of *bhang*, when the quotations of certain districts are compared with those of the majority of districts in the Province, are due to the fact that in the one case the untaxed price, and in the other the taxed price, of the article is denoted. For instance, Ambala, Hoshiárpur, Jullundur and Gurdáspur show a price of not more than Re. 1-8-0 in comparison with prices of Rs. 6 to Rs. 9 in other districts. The explanation is that the prices in the districts named refer to the spontaneous produce, which remains untaxed as long as it is not removed from the district of origin, but upon removal, after being subjected to the transport duty of Rs. 4 a maund, such produce is quoted at a proportionately high price in the districts receiving it. The retail price of *bhang* varies for the same reasons as have been mentioned above. For instance, in Ambala and Hoshiárpur, 8 to 10 seers may apparently be got for a rupee, while in Mooltan only 14 chatáks can be got.

Prosecution (hemp drugs).

343. The number of cases in connection with these hemp drugs was 50 compared with 43, 47 persons being convicted, of whom 32 were merely fined and 15 received imprisonment.

Salt Revenue.

Control of Department.

344. The Salt Department in the Punjab is not under the control of the Local Government. It is administered by the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, from whose report the following information is taken.

* The sanction of the Government of India to the raising of the duty on *charas* to 6 rupees per seer has since been received.

Income and Expenditure.

345. There are three sources as detailed below from which salt is obtained in the Punjab. The income and charges connected with the issue of salt were as follows :—

Statement of Receipts and Charges of the Punjab Salt Mines for the years 1901-02—1902-03.

	Receipts.		Charges.	
	1901-02.	1902-03.	1901-02.	1902-03.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cis-Indus and Kálabágh Mines	62,47,699	65,13,769	2,84,675	2,68,353
Mandi Mines	43,509	40,367	5,909	4,079
Sultánpur Salt Works	1,63,506	1,48,190	13,434	13,632
Amount paid to Baháwalpur		...	80,000	80,000
Total	64,54,714	67,02,326	3,84,018	3,66,064
Deduct charges	3,84,018	3,66,064	...	...
Net Revenue	60,70,696	63,36,262	...	...

Cis-Indus and Kalabagh Mines.

Sales and issues.

346. The trade of these mines continued to improve. Maunds 2,556,951 of salt were sold last year compared with maunds 2,426,378 in 1901-02, the increase amounting to maunds 130,573. On the 31st December 1902 the sales were in excess of those of the corresponding period of the previous year by maunds 74,119, but the rumours of a reduction of duty reduced this excess to maunds 37,632 by the 22nd of March 1903. The reduction of the duty then became known, and a rush for salt occurred, maunds 158,483 having been sold during the last eleven days of March. The trade of the minor depôts was practically stationary, and the large increase which occurred was mainly confined to the sales of salt from the Mayo Mine, the trade in which forms 89·42 per cent. of the total transactions of the Division. The arrangements for the issue of the Mayo Mine salt at the Warthganj Depôt are very efficient, and the issues of salt at the Cis-Indus and Kálabágh Mines generally keep pace with sales. As a result, however, of the rush for salt after the reduction of the duty, a balance of maunds 111,000 remained uncleared at the close of the year compared with maunds 34,544 only at the end of 1902-03. The total quantity of salt issued during the year amounted to maunds 2,480,495 compared with maunds 2,448,270 in 1901-02.

Territorial distribution of trade.

347. Maunds 1,987,508 of salt were booked to the cis-Indus portion of the Punjab (including the Feudatory States), Kashmir, and the Hazára District of the North-West Frontier Province compared with maunds 1,944,153 in 1901-02, which shows an increase of maunds 43,355. The bookings to the trans-Indus country were also larger by maunds 7,000 (maunds 7,620 against maunds 620) and to Sind by maunds 3,677 (maunds 24,733 against maunds 21,056). The consumption of the rock salt of this Division in the country trans-Indus is probably larger than appears from the figures, as it is believed that some of the salt consigned to stations on the railway running along the Indus passes across that river, and that salt from Kálabágh declared for Sind by the river route is often sold in marts on the west bank for consumption inland. The consignments to the United Provinces (maunds 321,723 against maunds 344,225) and to the Province of Behar in Bengal (maunds 136,680 against maunds 136,880) fell off by maunds 22,502 and maunds 200 respectively. Indents, however, for maunds 19,875 for the United Provinces and maunds 2,640 for Behar, which were sent in after the reduction of the duty, were awaiting clearance when the year ended. The decrease in the trade was therefore more nominal than real, but it is a matter for regret that this salt does not find more favour in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. There was an improvement of maunds 250 in the trade with British Balúchistán; and small quantities of maunds 320, 300 and 25 were booked direct to Lower Bengal, the Central Provinces and Central India respectively.

Excavation of salt.

348. The total quantity of salt excavated in the mines of the Division during the year amounted to maunds 2,518,014 compared with maunds 2,429,797 in 1901-02, and there was an available balance of maunds 424,729 in stock at its

close. No change was made during the year in the rates paid to the miners, namely, 10½ pies a cubic foot in the Mayo Mines, Rs. 3-12-0 per 100 maunds at Warcha and Núrpur, and Rs. 4-2-0 per 100 maunds at Kálabágh. The average outturn of salt in the Mayo Mine per 100 cubic feet of salt excavated during the year was 140 maunds compared with 135·69 maunds in 1901-02; and the average cost was Rs. 3 14-6 per 100 maunds against Rs. 4-0-5·83 in the previous year. The improvement in the outturn was owing partly to the salt excavated during the year having been of particularly good quality and partly to the introduction of more stringent arrangements to prevent waste at the Warthganj Depôt. Traders are usually unwilling to receive small lumps or pieces of rock salt, and much salt of excellent quality was in consequence rejected in former years and went to swell the large accumulation of waste salt and marl that exists at the depôt. The minimum size or the pieces of salt issued to the trade has been gradually lowered, and unnecessary waste has been to some extent prevented.

MANDI MINES.

Sales and issues.

349. The sales and issues of salt at the two quarries of Gúma and Drang amounted to maunds 129,862 compared with maunds 139,230 in 1901-02, and a decrease therefore occurred of maunds 9,368. Sales were better than those of the previous year down to December 1902, but commenced to decline in January 1903 and continued to do so down to the close of the year. The falling off appears to have been due mainly to the severity of the latter part of the winter; snow fell repeatedly during January and February, and there was much hail and rain in March. Some of the salt too, which was issued from the Gúma quarry during the last two months of the year, is said to have been of a quality inferior to the ordinary produce of the mines.

Distribution of trade.

350. The falling off in the trade was about equally distributed between British territory and Native States. The quantity of salt consigned to British territory was maunds 67,674 against maunds 71,946 in 1901-02, a decrease of maunds 4,272. Traffic with the Kángra Valley and the Simla District was fairly well maintained and fell off only slightly, but consignments to Kulu were smaller by maunds 3,365 (maunds 18,545 against maunds 21,910). It is probable that stocks had accumulated in Kulu in consequence of the large imports of 1901-02, as the imports of the three previous years were 18,186, 18,486 and 17,595 maunds, respectively. Trade with Native States decreased by maunds 5,096 (maunds 62,188 against maunds 67,284). There was a falling-off of maunds 6,038 in the bookings to the Mandi State, but elsewhere the differences were not large.

Excavation of salt.

351. The demands of the trade were fully met from the quarries during the year. Some difficulties in connection with excavation were experienced at Gúma, where there was danger of the workings being buried under landslips, and a new quarry had to be opened. A tramway was laid down at Gúma during the year by the State officials to facilitate the removal of débris from the quarries. Subsequently the line was utilised for the carriage of salt from the quarries to the depôt. The construction of a tram line at Drang has also been undertaken.

Export of Mandi salt into British territory.

352. The remarks in the Report for 1901-02 about the increased consumption of Mandi salt in the Kángra District and the attempts made by the Mandi State officials to force the export of salt into British territory were made under a misapprehension. The year 1900-01 was a bad one for Mandi salt, the decrease in the sales having been due in part at any rate to bad administration at the quarry. The sales in 1901-02 for British districts amounted to maunds 71,946 compared with an annual average of maunds 71,344 for the three years ending with 1899-1900, and the sales for Native States were maunds 67,284 compared with an annual average for the same three years of maunds 54,751. The increase in sales, which took place in 1901-02 compared with the four preceding years, was therefore practically confined to the sales for Native States. When proposing in January 1900 the appointment of Inspectors with charge allowances, instead of a Superintendent and Inspectors without allowances, to hold charge of the quarries, the Commissioner of Salt Revenue said that it was quite possible that the more economical arrangement would prove to be

the more efficient one. Inspectors with charge allowances were appointed to hold charge in July 1901, and the registered sales in 1901-02 were larger than they have been for nine years. It is probable, however, that in future the reduction of the duty on cis-Indus rock salt will enable this salt to push back Mandi salt in all markets which are within reasonable distance of the railway, as the reduction in the cost of Mandi salt is not proportionate to the reduction in the cost of the superior article. Mandi methods of administration also are not calculated to develop the trade. All head load men visiting the quarries are required to do a day's work there without payment. Attempts therefore are made to prevent local salt traders from buying salt and retailing it in villages from which head load men would be likely to come. The effect (if any) of the reduction of the duty will appear in the next two or three years.

SULTANPUR SALT WORKS.

353. There was a further decline in the trade of the Sultánpur Salt Works. Maunds 59,353 of salt were sold compared with maunds 64,989 in 1901-02, and the falling off in the trade amounted to maunds 5,636. Sales were affected adversely by the Imperial Darbár at Delhi, as carriage for the removal of salt by road was difficult to obtain, and the booking of goods over the railway line *viâ* Delhi, the only outlet for the rail-borne traffic of these works, was temporarily suspended. The works, however, appear to be doomed. The issues amounted to maunds 58,702 against maunds 65,520 in the previous year, a decrease of maunds 6,818. The uncleared balance at the end of the year was maunds 1,052 compared with maunds 402 at the end of 1901-02. *Sales and issues.*

354. The falling off in the quantity of salt issued for consumption occurred principally in the local trade with the part of the Punjab in which the works are situate. The trade by rail with the United Provinces was fairly well maintained. *Distribution of trade.*

355. 35 factories were worked during the year, and maunds 64,022 of salt were added to stock compared with maunds 64,105 in 1901-02. There was a balance of maunds 7,344 in stock, and this was sufficient, as manufacture was proceeding when the year closed. The season was a good one for manufacture and the produce was of fair average quality. Remunerative prices were obtained by the manufacturers for their salt. Maunds 15,459 were sold at varying rates from six annas and upwards a maund, maunds 15,430 at from five annas to under six annas, maunds 23,670 from four annas to under five annas, maunds 4,594 at three annas to under four annas, and only 200 maunds at less than three annas. *Manufacture of salt.*

Stamp Revenue.

356. The intermediate annual report of the Stamp Department for 1902-03 shows that the gross receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 38,95,530 and Rs. 2,04,934 as against Rs. 37,76,922 and Rs. 2,00,966 respectively in the previous year. The charges exclude the cost of general supervision. The net income was Rs. 1,15,000 in advance of that of 1901-02. *Receipts and Charges.*

357. The receipts from sales of judicial stamps remained practically at the same figure as in 1901-02, and maintained the increase of two lakhs over those of the year 1900-01. *Judicial Stamps.*

358. The sale-proceeds of non-judicial stamps amounted to Rs. 12,42,778 as against Rs. 11,30,234 in 1901-02. The increase of Rs. 1,12,544 occurred under the head 'Impressed Stamps' (Rs. 93,857), 'Other Stamps' (Rs. 13 005) and 'Miscellaneous' (Rs. 5,682), and was due partly to the Delhi Darbár and partly to better understanding of the provisions of the Land Alienation Act. *Non-judicial Stamps.*

359. The number of vendors has declined by 297, from 2,543 to 2,246. This can only be regarded as an improvement, as in many districts the number of vendors was far too great for the profits to attract respectable men. *Number of vendors.*

Assessed Taxes.

Total assessments and collections.

360. The income tax assessments of the year 1902-03 were as follows :—

	Rs.
Salaries, &c., paid by Government	2,96,858
" " by Local authority	15,008
" " by Companies and private employers	51,728
Profits of Companies	44,122
Interest on securities	18,845
Other sources of income	11,16,869
TOTAL ...	14,53,430

Total collections are Rs. 14,53,430 as against Rs. 14,26,862 last year, while final demand shows Rs. 12,19,521 assessed on 45,265 assessees as against Rs. 12,16,155 assessed on 45,141 assessees last year; but the Delhi District shows an increase of nearly Rs. 10,000 in demand mainly due to improvement in trade (which, as stated in last year's report, had been suffering from depression), and to certain operations undertaken in connection with municipal taxation which brought to light several incomes liable to this tax. Ordinarily not more than one-third of the assessees should be expected to object. Important variations from this standard occur in Siálkot, Gujrát, Gujránwála and Ráwalpindi. The Commissioner of Ráwalpindi notes, as regards Gujrát, that assessees who had been paying at the same rate for years appealed simply as a matter of routine, and, as regards Ráwalpindi, that matters connected with income tax collection and assessment have for some time been in a very unsatisfactory condition in the district. In two of the four districts mentioned (namely in Siálkot and Ráwalpindi) the services of a special officer to revise assessments in the city and cantonments has been sanctioned, and this also should have an effect upon the number of objections, and it is probable that Act XI of 1903 will reduce the percentage of objections generally. Special assessments for the towns and cantonments of Amritsar, Batála, Ludhiána, Jullundur and Ferozepore have been sanctioned.

General Remarks.

361. The prevalence of plague and continuance of agricultural depression were again disturbing factors in the Income Tax administration, but there has been some improvement under the latter head, and, as regards plague, it is noticed in many places that people are now indifferent about it.

Forest Revenue.

[Forest revenue and expenditure have already been noticed in Chapter IV.]

Provincial Revenues.

Income and Expenditure.

362. The income and expenditure of the Provincial Service Account (see paragraph 312) for the past three years have been as follows :—

Year.	Opening balance	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1900-01	*Nil.*	1,97,52,035	2,05,78,447	− 8,26,411
1901-02	*Nil.*	2,22,50,328	2,07,53,978	+ 14,96,350
1902-03	14,96,350	2,21,11,132	2,14,28,393	+ 21,79,089

The figures for 1900-01 and 1901-02 are taken from the Accountant-General's Report on Punjab Balances and are subsequent to and more correct than the figures given in last year's Administration Report; similarly the figures for 1902-03 (which are the only ones available at present) are not final, but are liable to correction in next year's Administration Report. From the above it will be seen that the accounts of the first two years opened with no balance. The balance of Rs. 14,96,350 at the end of 1901-02 include a special grant of 4 lakhs made by the Government of India for outlay in 1902-03 on Educational and Medical buildings and a portion of the grant of Rs. 12,40,000 made in aid of Provincial Services at the beginning of the year. Similarly a sum of 10 lakhs is included in the closing balance of 1902-03 for expenditure on special works in the year 1903-04. The revenue classed as Provincial consists of a share of the receipts of the general revenues, the principal heads of which, with the exception of Provincial Rates, have been discussed above. Provincial Rates on land include the rate levied under the District Boards Act, 1883, which is noticed in the following section, and the Patwári Cess, the expenditure of which is shown under Land Revenue (Local). The greater portion of the expenditure, excluding irrigation expenditure, shown in the table in paragraph 314, is Provincial. The wholly Imperial heads of expenditure are Assignments, Political, Political Pensions, Ecclesiastical and Salt.

Provincial settlement.

363. The Provincial settlement which was entered into in March 1897 expired on 31st March 1902, but owing to the abnormal circumstances of recent years—famine, plague, separation of the frontier districts—and to the fact that the principles on which future settlements are to be based have only recently been formulated, it has been decided that the terms of the existing settlement shall continue till 31st March 1905.

Local Funds.

Finances.

364. The administrative work of District Boards has been reviewed in Chapter III. The finances of these Bodies are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

Audit.

365. The system of central audit introduced from April 1900 was found to be inadequate, and proposals for the substitution of a peripatetic audit on the lines of the system in force in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh have recently been submitted to the Government of India.

Balances.

366. The aggregate balances rose from Rs. 8,23,000 on the 1st April 1902 to Rs. 9,80,000 on the 31st March 1903. Balances over Rs. 20,000, some of which were nominal, were at credit of the District Boards of Rohtak (Rs. 24,414), Karnál (Rs. 26,341), Delhi (Rs. 34,388), Ráwalpindi (Rs. 36,340), Gurgaon (Rs. 37,131), Gujránwála (Rs. 37,617), Amritsar (Rs. 37,948), Ludhiána (Rs. 46,051), Gurdáspur (Rs. 48,896), Kángra (Rs. 50,636), Gujrát (Rs. 53,778), Lahore (Rs. 55,643), Ferozepore (Rs. 1,23,542) and Jhang (Rs. 2,73,956). The District Funds of Ambala and Jhelum were overdrawn by Rs. 16,887 and Rs. 11,745 respectively. In the former case the overdraft was transferred to Provincial Revenues, it being due entirely to expenditure on plague, and in the latter case the deficit was adjusted by a Provincial contribution, subject to liability to adjustment when the Board's finances admit of it. The balances of the Hissar, Hoshiárpur, Jullundur and Siálkot District Funds fell below the prescribed minimum, owing in the case of Hissar and Siálkot to heavy suspensions and remissions of land revenue, and in the case of the other two funds to expenditure on plague.

Income and Expenditure.

367. Eliminating Debt head transactions, the income and expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 29,82,000 and Rs. 28,29,000 as against Rs. 31,85,000 and Rs. 29,81,000 (excluding such plague charges as were transferred to Provincial) in the previous year. The decrease in the receipts occurred mainly under the heads "Provincial Rates" (Rs. 2,50,000) and "Irrigation—Minor Works" (Rs. 30,000), and was in the former case due to heavy remissions and in the latter to scanty rainfall. The decrease was partly counterbalanced by increases of Rs. 15,000, Rs. 14,000, Rs. 22,000 and Rs. 28,000 under

the heads "Medical," "Scientific and other Minor Departments," "Civil Works" and "Contributions" respectively. The expenditure was less by Rs. 61,000 under the head "Medical" owing to less outlay on plague and by Rs. 1,97,000 under the head "Contributions," which is accounted for by the fact (1) that the 20 per cent. contribution payable to Provincial Revenues in respect of the portion of the Local Rate assigned to District Funds was smaller in consequence of the remissions above mentioned, (2) that the Hissar District Board was not able to meet its liabilities under this head owing to famine in earlier years having crippled its funds, and (3) that the Provincial contribution of Rs. 55,000 towards Primary School buildings was paid by reduction of the contributions payable by District Boards. This decrease in expenditure was partially neutralized by the increases under the heads "Education" (Rs. 25,000), "Irrigation—Minor Works" (Rs. 15,000) and "Civil Works" (Rs. 70,000). The principal variations under specific heads are more fully explained in the following paragraphs.

Provincial Rates.

368. The collections in 1902-03 decreased by Rs. 2,50,000 as compared with the previous year, but the figures of that year were above the average, as the excellent harvests enabled the outstandings of previous years to be recovered along with the year's demands. The Jhang District Board again maintained its record for the largest revenue under this head, realizing Rs. 2,00,000 against Rs. 1,68,000 in the preceding year. This is due to the steady expansion of cultivation in the Chenab Canal Colony and the consequent increase of land revenue and cesses levied on it.

Education.

369. The income exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 8,600, the increase appearing chiefly under the heads "Fees in Middle Schools" (Rs. 3,000), "Contributions" (Rs. 4,500) and "Miscellaneous" (Rs. 1,000). Some of the schools which had to be closed in 1901-02 on account of plague were re-opened in 1902-03 and the school fees recovered themselves as in Siálkot. The opening of new schools in some districts also added to the fee income. On the other hand, plague necessitated the closure of schools in the year under review in Ambala, Hoshiárpur, Ludhiána and Gurdáspur, and the income in these districts naturally decreased. About 91 per cent. of the total receipts in 1901-02 and 88 per cent. in 1902-03 were derived from fees levied in the Middle and Primary Schools, which covered 15 and 16 per cent. of the total expenditure on Education in the two years. The total outlay on Education was Rs. 6,59,000, or Rs. 25,000 more than in the previous year. Of this increase, Rs. 6,000 were devoted to the Middle Schools, Rs. 12,000 to the Primary Schools, Rs. 2,000 to the Zamíndári Schools, and Rs. 2,000 to Scholarships. The Middle, Primary and Zamíndári Schools absorbed 22, 48 and 4 per cent. of the outlay. Nearly 18 per cent. of the total expenditure was met from the receipts recorded under the head "Education" and 82 per cent. from the District Fund income from other sources. The net total expenditure on Education, after deducting the receipts on the same account, absorbed 30 per cent. of the Local Rate collections and 23.47 per cent. of the total income (less Debt head receipts and Contributions) as compared with 25 per cent., the minimum that may be prescribed by Government. Grants aggregating Rs. 55,000 were placed by Government at the disposal of District Boards for Primary School buildings.

Medical.

370. The receipts recorded under this head show an increase of Rs. 14,600. Of this Rs. 6,000 are found in "Contributions" and represent additional grants from Municipal Funds in aid of Vaccination Establishments and "Hospitals and Dispensaries." The increase of about Rs. 12,000 in "Other Receipts" was almost entirely due to the sale of old materials formerly purchased in connection with plague. The total receipts equalled 10 per cent. of the total expenditure on Medical Relief. Excluding plague charges, the outlay on Medical Relief was Rs. 3,53,000 against Rs. 3,41,000 in the previous year. Of these totals Hospitals and Dispensaries absorbed Rs. 2,70,000 and Rs. 2,63,000, Vaccination Rs. 59,000 and Rs. 56,000, and Sanitation Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 4,000, payment to Medical Schools Rs. 2,000 in each year, and Leper Asylums Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 16,000. The appointment of a Military

Assistant Surgeon at Pálampur, of a Lady Doctor at Hoshiárpur and the establishment of new dispensaries at Manimájra in Ambala and at Sarái Amánat Khán in Amritsar account for a part of the increase under "Hospitals and Dispensaries." The net expenditure was equal to about 14 per cent. of the Local Rate and 10 per cent. of the total District Fund income (excluding Debt head transactions and Contributions).

Plague charges.

371. The plague charges amounted to Rs. 92,000 only against Rs. 1,65,000 in the previous year, and the decrease was due in part to the paucity of funds owing to the demands in previous years on the accrued balances. The districts chiefly affected by the scourge were Ambala, Hoshiárpur, Jullundur, Ludhiána, Ferozepore, Lahore, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Gujránwála, Gujrát and Shahpur. The expenditure on plague in Ambala was heavy, causing an overdrawal of Rs. 16,887 on the 31st March 1903.

Scientific and other Minor Departments.

372. The income was better by Rs 14,000 than in the preceding year. Increases occurred under the heads "Botanical and other Public Gardens" (Rs. 7,000), "Horse Fairs" (Rs. 3,000), "Cattle Fairs" (Rs. 3,000) and "Miscellaneous" (Rs. 1,300). Under the first head Rs. 2,000 were contributed from Provincial Revenues to enable the Lahore District Board to carry out the work of renovation in the gardens attached to the tomb of the Emperor Jahángír at Shahdara. Under "Horse Fairs" the principal increase occurred in the Ráwalpindi District and is accounted for by the fact that a part of the income pertaining to the year 1901-02 was realized in 1902-03 and also by the attendance at the horse fair in the latter year being better. The receipts under the head "Cattle Fairs" show abnormal variations. There was a drop of Rs. 7,000 in Hissar, as the Hissar and Sirsa Spring Fairs were abandoned owing to plague. The Rohtak District Board realized Rs. 13,400 more as three cattle fairs were held in 1902-03 as compared with one held in 1901-02. The Gurgaon and Gujránwála Boards lost Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,300, respectively, owing to the closure of the Rewári and Eminabad Fairs on account of plague. The expenditure aggregated Rs. 1,29,000 against Rs. 1,36,000 in the previous year. The Veterinary charges fell from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 11,000 in consequence of the provincialization of the Subordinate Veterinary Establishment, the District Board's share of the cost being adjusted through the head "Contributions." The Bull and Stallion charges show a decrease of Rs. 7,000 attributed generally to the smaller number of bulls and stallions purchased during the year. On the other hand, Rs. 6,800 was expended in excess on Horse Fairs, Rs. 1,600 on Cattle Fairs, and Rs. 6,000 on Public Gardens. Higher expenditure under Public Gardens was incurred mainly in Delhi, where nearly Rs. 1,000 were spent in planting gardens at the tombs of Safdar Jang and Humáyún, and in Lahore where Rs. 2,000 was mostly expended on certain improvements in the Shahdara Gardens.

Irrigation Minor Works.

373. There was a falling-off of Rs. 30,000 in the income as compared with that of the previous year, the districts affected being Gurgaon (Rs. 5,000), Karnál (Rs. 3,000), Ferozepore (Rs. 12,000), and Montgomery (Rs. 13,000). The decrease is generally due to short supplies of water in the bunds and local canals consequent on the scanty rainfall. With reference to the Montgomery local canals the Commissioner remarks that "it is most desirable that the canals should be taken over by Government; the District Board cannot bear excessive variations such as this." The proposed transfer to the Irrigation Department has since been sanctioned with effect from the 1st of October 1903 on the condition that all charges from the 1st April 1903 are borne by that Department. The charges aggregated Rs. 42,000 against Rs. 27,000 in the preceding year. Rs. 14,000 of the increase occur in the accounts of the Karnál District Board, being due to expenditure on the widening of the Sarsuti Canal.

Civil Works.

374. The increase in the income from Rs 3,14,000 to Rs. 3,36,000 occurred under the heads "Sale of buildings" (Rs. 4,000) and "Sale proceeds of trees, grass, &c." (Rs. 17,000). The expenditure on Arboriculture amounted to Rs. 90,000 as against Rs. 1,11,000 realized on the same account under the head "Scientific and other Minor Departments," which gives a return of 123 per cent. The total outlay on Civil Works was Rs. 8,00,000 as against Rs. 7,30,000 in the previous year, and was spread over the heads "Public

Works, including the cost of the Engineering Establishments" (Rs. 6,73,000) and "Miscellaneous" (Rs. 1,27,000).

Contributions.

375. The contributions from Local to Provincial show a falling-off of Rs. 1,97,000, as compared with the previous year, due to the causes adverted to under "*Income and Expenditure.*" The total amount of contributions which were payable by all the District Boards aggregated Rs. 2,68,800 on the 31st March 1903 against Rs. 3,09,770 on 31st March 1902.

General Remarks.

376. Several causes contributed towards the finances of District Boards being adversely affected during the year. Under the special orders of the Government of India, land revenue amounting to 39 lakhs of rupees previously under suspension in districts affected by famine was remitted, and this entailed the remission of the local rate assessable thereon. Heavy suspensions of land revenue were also necessary in certain districts, notably Hissar and Rohtak, and the District Boards concerned suffered proportionately. Taking the Province as a whole, the income from local rate was only 69 per cent. of the District Boards' income as compared with 73 per cent. in the previous year. The outbreak of plague also adversely affected District Funds partly through receipts being diminished owing to the abandonment of horse fairs, the closure of schools and other similar causes, and partly through the increased expenditure necessitated in combating the disease, with the result that ordinary works and establishments suffered severely. Plague expenditure has now (though this is subsequent to the year under report) been divided into (*a*) Provincial and (*b*) Local, separate estimates being prepared under each head. Provincial plague expenditure will be met from Provincial Funds, and, in the case of Local, it has been decided that District Boards will in future be allowed to make provision in their budgets for reasonable expenditure under the heads of Medical, Educational, Public Works, Establishments, &c., and it will then be determined whether each District Board can bear the whole of its estimated local plague expenditure or only a part of it. The amount, if any, by which such charges exceed the part of them which the District Board can bear will be borne by Government. In consideration of this concession and in order to secure proper checks upon such expenditure, all local plague expenditure will be disbursed and audited in the same way as if it were Provincial. The amount to be borne by District Boards will be subject to readjustment, if necessary, after the close of the year, upon a review of the accounts as finally made up.

Municipal Funds.

Audit.

377. The system of central audit introduced from April 1900 was found to be inadequate, and proposals for the substitution of a peripatetic audit on the lines of the system in force in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh have recently been submitted to the Government of India.

Balances.

378. The balances of the several Municipalities and Notified Areas at the beginning of the year 1902-03 aggregated Rs. 16,12,000, *viz.*, Rs. 14,29,000 in cash and Rs. 1,83,000 in investments; at the end of the year they aggregated Rs. 17,98,000, *viz.*, Rs. 14,83,000 and Rs. 3,15,000, showing an increase of Rs. 54,000 and Rs. 1,32,000 respectively. The increase in cash balance calls for no comment, and that in invested balance is on account of fresh investments amounting to Rs. 1,77,000 counterbalanced by sale of securities of the value of Rs. 45,000 by the Municipal Committees of Hissar (Rs. 10,000) and Simla (Rs. 35,000). The balances of some of the Municipalities fell below the minimum prescribed by Government, but none of the Municipalities and Notified Areas overdrew its balance during the year. On the other hand, there are some Municipalities whose balances are largely in excess of the prescribed minimum and of outstanding liabilities. It is satisfactory to note that there were no embezzlements of Municipal Funds during the year.

Loans.

379. The balance of loans to Municipalities outstanding on the 31st March 1903 is more than the previous year by Rs. 4,36,000. This represents the difference between loans aggregating Rs. 6,13,000 taken up during the year

by the Municipal Committees of Delhi (Rs. 10,000), Ambala (Rs. 33,000), Simla (Rs. 54,000), Lahore (Rs. 3,00,000) and Amritsar (Rs. 2,16,000) for water, drainage and other works in progress in those Municipalities and a total of Rs. 1,77,000 repaid by Delhi (Rs. 25,000), Ambala (Rs. 1,000), Simla (Rs. 74,000), Hoshiárpur (Rs. 1,000), Ludhiána (Rs. 3,000), Lahore (Rs. 55,000), Dalhousie (Rs. 2,000), Murree (Rs. 2,000) and Dera Gházi Khan (Rs. 14,000) in respect of loans taken up in previous years.

Revenue and Expenditure.

380. The total income and expenditure of the Muncipalities and Notified Areas exclusive of *Debt Head Transactions* amounted to Rs. 49,39,000 and Rs. 51,92,000 against Rs. 47,65,000 and Rs. 44,98,000 respectively in the preceding year. The causes of variations under the main heads are alluded to in the following paragraphs.

Realizations under Special Acts.

381. The total realizations amounted to Rs. 49,000 against Rs. 35,000 in the previous year. The major portion of the receipts were collected under the provisions of the Cattle Trespass Act and the Hackney Carriages Act. The increased income was chiefly contributed by the Delhi Municipality owing to the large number of licenses for carriages during the Coronation Darbár and also to an enhanced license fee having been fixed during that period.

Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation.

382. The total income under this head amounted to Rs. 9,25,000 against Rs. 6,57,000, showing an increase of Rs. 2,68,000. The increased income was derived mainly from the *Sale proceeds of land and produce of land* (Rs. 2,36,000), by larger sales of properties in the towns of Delhi, Amritsar, Sángla, Lyallpur, Jalálpur, Lahore and Kálabágh. The sale to the East Indian Railway Company in Delhi Municipality of one property alone called "More Sarái" realized Rs. 1,65,000. The remaining increase occurred under "Rents of lands and houses, &c." (Rs. 21,000), "Conservancy Receipts" (Rs. 12,000), "Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses" (Rs. 11,000), "Receipts from educational institutions" (Rs. 2,000); while under "Medical Receipts" there was a decrease of Rs. 14,000, due mainly to the fall of Rs. 13,000 in the income of the Ripon Hospital, Simla, on account of the opening of the "Walker Hospital" and the transfer to that institution of the European paying-patients. The income from other sources, *viz.*, *Other Fees*, *Fines under Municipal and other Acts* and *Interest on investments*, &c., amounted to Rs. 41,000, which about equals the realizations in the preceding year. Miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 3,94,000 against Rs. 3,38,000 in the previous year. The recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals do not much vary from those in the preceding year. The income from *nazúl* properties rose from Rs. 47,000 to Rs. 73,000 during the year under report on account of new leases during the Coronation Darbár at Delhi and increased rents realized on that occasion. The income (subscription and other receipts) of the Leper Asylum at Tarn Táran amounted to Rs. 6,500 against Rs. 7,800 in the preceding year, the decrease being due to a reduction in the number of inmates. From *Sales of water* the receipts were Rs. 15,000 better than those of the previous year, and were derived chiefly in Delhi (Rs. 10,000) due again to the Coronation Darbár. The income from Cattle, Horse and other fairs showed an improvement of Rs. 6,000, which represents the net income of the Thánesar Sun Eclipse Fair.

Expenditure.

383. The total expenditure incurred from Municipal Funds during the year under review amounted to Rs 51,92,000 against Rs. 44,98,000 in 1901-02, which was devoted to the several major heads of service in the proportion noted in the margin.

General Administration	13·3
Public Safety	13·8
Public Health and Convenience	52·7
Public Instruction	11·5
Contributions	2·4
Miscellaneous	6·3

General Administration and Collection.

384. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 6,93,000 against Rs. 7,35,000 in the previous year. It includes the cost of collecting and refunds of taxes.

Public Safety.

385. There was an increase of Rs. 58,000 in the expenditure on this account as compared with the preceding year, the outlay on (1) *Fire Establishment*, (2) *Lighting*, and (3) *Police*, respectively, being s. 5,000, Rs. 21,000 and Rs. 32,000 higher, chiefly due (1) to the purchase of appliances for the Fire Brigade in Simla and of a fire engine in Batála, (2) to the increase of kerosine oil lamps during the Coronation Darbár and the installation of electric lighting in Delhi, and (3) to the construction of a house for the City Superintendent of Police, Delhi, and of new Police Stations in Lahore, Mooltan and Jalálpur, and to an increase in the strength of the Police establishment in Lahore.

Public Health and Convenience.

386. The expenditure charged to this head amounted to Rs. 27,36,000 against Rs. 21,05,000 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 6,31,000 falls chiefly under (1) Water-supply (Rs. 3,29,000), (2) Drainage (Rs. 1,19,000), (3) Hospitals and Dispensaries (Rs. 1,10,000), (4) Public Works (Rs. 91,000), (5) Markets and Slaughter-houses (Rs. 16,000), and (6) Arboriculture (Rs. 10,000), partly counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 46,000 under the sub-head "Conservancy." The excess under Water-supply is due to the construction of water-works at Amritsar and Lyallpur and to the improvements of water-supply in Lahore, and that under Drainage is on account of large outlay on drains in Lyallpur, Delhi, Ambala and Chunián. The increased expenditure under Hospitals, &c., is mainly due to heavy plague charges incurred in plague-infected towns to the construction of the new Victoria Jubilee Hospital at Amritsar, and to improvements to certain Dispensary buildings. The main portion of the increased expenditure on Public Works was incurred by the Delhi Municipality on account of the appointment of a Municipal Engineer, repairs to the Town Hall and reflooring it with marble, repairs to the Municipal Workshop, the building of new godowns, and also to extensive repairs to roads consequent on the Coronation Darbár. In the cases of "Markets and Slaughter-houses" and "Gardens" Delhi also took the lead, having spent a large amount on roofing part of the slaughter-house and on improvements to the fountains in the Queen's Gardens and to repairs to the pavilion in the Roshanára Garden.

Public Instruction.

387. The total expenditure on this account from Municipal Funds during the year 1902-03 was Rs. 5,95,000 against Rs. 5,80,000, or Rs 15,000 more than in the previous year. The increase is due partly to the construction of boarding-houses at Rewári and partly to petty repairs to, and the purchase of furniture for, certain school buildings, as also to increases in the school establishments.

Contributions.

388. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,27,000 against Rs. 1,36,000 in the year 1901-02. The decrease is mainly due to the postponement of the payment by certain Municipal Committees of the contribution in respect of certain localized provincial properties, as the proposals for the revision of contributions payable for the quinquennial period commencing with 1902-03 were then under consideration.

Miscellaneous.

389. The expenditure charged under this head amounted to Rs. 3,25,000 against Rs. 2,84,000 in the previous year. The difference is chiefly due to the payment of more interest consequent on an increase in the loans raised, and to certain special expenditure incurred in connection with the Coronation celebrations.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

[Detailed information and statistics will be found in the following reports and publications :—

Census.—Report on the Census of the Punjab and North-West Frontier, 1903, by H. A. Rose, I. C. S.

Births and Deaths.—Sanitation. { Report on the Sanitary Administration of the Punjab for the year 1902.
Judicial and Administrative statistics of British India, seventh issue, 1903 Tables XIII.

Emigration.— { Census Report, *as above.*
Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, tenth issue, 1903 Table XXXV—4.

Medical Relief.— { Report of the Dispensaries and Charitable Institutions of the Punjab for the year ending 31st December 1902.
Statistics of the Punjab Lunatic Asylum for the year 1902.
Judicial, &c., Statistics, *as above.* Tables XIV and XV.

Vaccination.— { Report on Vaccination in the Punjab for the year 1902-03.
Judicial, &c., Statistics, *as above,* Tables XVI.]

Births and Deaths.

390. There were 880,477 births registered in the Punjab in 1902, equal to a rate of 43·8 per 1,000 of the population. This rate was 8·4 per 1,000 higher than in 1901 and 3·8 in excess of the mean ratio for the previous five years. The highest birth-rates, varying between 54 and 45 per 1,000, were recorded in the districts of Siálkot, Gujrát, Gurdáspur, Mooltan, Lahore, Gurgaon, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Jhang and Shahpur. In 12 other districts the birth-rate was between 44 and 40 per 1,000. There were only five districts in which the birth-rate was under 40 per *mille, viz.*, Dera Gházi Khan, Kángra, Ludhiána, Ambala and Simla. The Provincial birth-rate in 1902 was 0·3 per 1,000 less than the death-rate. The excess of deaths over births was very considerable in the worst plague-infected districts. In Ludhiána it was as high as 67·2 per *mille*, in Ambala 29·2, in Jullundur 14·7 and in Siálkot 12·3. There was a very substantial increase of births over deaths in the Ráwalpindi and Mooltan Divisions which were practically free from plague during the year. Births.

391. The number of deaths registered in the Province during the year amounted to 886,973, yielding a rate of 44·1 per *mille.* Of the total death-rate, 0·02 was due to cholera, 0·6 to small-pox, 8·5 to plague, 23·5 to fevers, 0·7 to dysentery and diarrhœa, 2·8 to respiratory diseases, 0·3 to injuries and 7·6 to all other causes. The Provincial death-rate was 8 per 1,000 higher than in the previous year. This increase was due entirely to plague. An excessive death-rate of 103·9 per *mille* was recorded in the district of Ludhiána. The next highest rates, 66·7 and 66·6, were registered in the districts of Siálkot and Ambala. The death-rate was also very high in Jullundur, Gurdáspur, Lahore and Hoshiárpur, ranging from 42 to 55. The excessive mortality in all these districts was due to plague. In some of the minor towns also there was a great Deaths.

increase in the mortality on account of the prevalence of plague. A high death-rate of 177 per 1,000 was recorded in Khanna, 153 in Jagraon, 137 in Ráekot and 133 in Máchiwára in the Ludhiána District, 143 in Jámke in the Siálkot District and 112 in Rúpar in the Ambala District. Of the total Provincial death-rate of 44·1 per *mille* 41·1 was recorded among males and 47·6 among females, as against the average rates of 32·2 and 35·4 during the previous quinquennial period. The abnormal excess in the female over male deaths during the year is attributed to plague. It was most marked at the age-period 10—15, in which it amounted to 54 per cent. The mortality was, as usual, very high among infants under one year of age. It was at the rate of 316·44 among males and 320·76 among females per 1,000 living of each sex according to the Census of 1901, and 233·43 and 241·84 calculated on the number of births recorded in the Province during the year. The next highest rates were 966·6 among males and 112·41 among females of the age of 60 years and upwards, and 62·16 and 65·93 among children between 1 and under 5 years. The death-rate among Hindús is usually higher than among Muhammadans in the Province as a whole. In 1902, the Hindu death-rate was 46·75 and the Muhammadan 41·88 per 1,000. The rates, however, vary considerably in different districts. In the Hissar District, for instance, the Hindu death-rate was higher than the Muhammadan rate, while in the districts of Montgomery, Lahore and Gujránwála the reverse was the case. A convincing explanation of this has not yet been found. The death-rate among Native Christians was 23·74 per 1,000 during the year.

Influence of prices on births and deaths.

392. The rise in the birth-rate noticed, to a greater or less extent, in every district of the Punjab in 1902, may be the result, among various other causes, of an increase in the number of marriages in consequence of the previous year being one of abundance as regards prices of food-grains throughout the Province. In western countries where marriages are registered, an increased marriage rate is observed in a year of prosperity following a period of scarcity. With regard to the effect of the prices of food on the death-rate of the Province, the year 1902, except for the prevalence of plague, was a fairly healthy one, and this may be due, to a certain extent, to the normal rates, with which the previous year closed, having been maintained in 1902, with little variations, in the Province generally.

Cholera.

393. The Province was practically free from cholera during the year. There were only 371 deaths registered from the disease. Of this number 162 occurred in the district of Ambala, 126 in Gurgaon, and 38 in Kángra.

Small-pox.

394. The deaths registered under the head of small-pox numbered 11,629 against 6,154 in the previous year. The rate of mortality was very high in the districts of Shahpur, Muzaffargarh, Montgomery, Simla, Dera Gházi Khan, Jullundur and Jhelum. Of the 140 Municipal towns, the following had the highest death-rates :—Pindigheb in the Ráwalpindi District 11·83 per 1,000; Srígovindpur, Dínanagar and Gurdáspur, all in the Gurdáspur District, 10·05, 8·67 and 5·3; Patti in Lahore 6·84; Kila Dídár Singh in Gujránwála 6·65; Kartárpur in Jullundur 5·63; Khusháb in Shahpur 5·52; Kunjáh in Gujrát 5·29; and Dunyápur in the Mooltan District 5·12. In none of these towns is vaccination compulsory. In the 22 towns in which the Vaccination Act is in force the death-rate from small-pox was comparatively low; the highest rate recorded was in Pind Dádan Khan, and that did not exceed 1·6 per *mille*.

Plague.

395. There was a great increase in the mortality from plague during the year; the number of deaths recorded during the year amounted to 171,302, yielding a rate of 8·52 per *mille* against 0·74 in 1901. The disease was confined mostly to the central and thickly inhabited parts of the Province. The district of Ludhiána was the greatest sufferer. There were no fewer than 47,671 deaths registered in it, or at the rate of 71 per 1,000. In the district of Ambala the death-rate from plague was 30, in Siálkot 26, in Jullundur 19, in Gurdáspur 16, in Hoshiárpur 13 and in Lahore 10 per 1,000. In these seven districts 90 per cent. of the Provincial mortality from plague was recorded. The disease

increased rapidly in the winter months, reached its climax in spring, declined suddenly with the commencement of the hot weather and disappeared almost entirely in July, August and September. It is gratifying to notice that the larger towns have hitherto escaped severe outbreaks.

Fevers.

396. With regard to the prevalence of fevers the year was a fairly normal one. The monsoon rainfall was below the average. The total deaths recorded under the head of fevers were 473,352, corresponding to a rate of 23·34 per 1,000, or 1·72 less than the rate for 1901 and only 0·97 above the mean ratio for the previous five years. There was an unusual increase in the mortality from fevers in the district of Hissar during the first quarter of the year, which is ascribed to cerebro-spinal fever of a very severe and fatal type. There was a great increase in the fever death-rate in the city of Delhi during the first half of the year which is attributed to the same cause.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

397. The deaths recorded under this head numbered 14,124, equal to a rate of 0·7 per 1,000, which is 0·13 lower than the mean ratio for the previous five years. The town death-rate was four times as high as in the rural circles, being 2·16 per 1,000 against 0·54 per *mille*. It was excessive in the following towns:—Kálabágh in the Miánwáli District 9·96 per 1,000; Pind Dádan Khan 9·22; Khánpur (Notified Area), a suburb of Hoshiárpur, 6·28; Búriya in the Ambala District 5·63; Fírozpur and Sohna in the Gurgaon District 5·22 and 5·15; and Ballabgarh in the Delhi District 5·1. Dysentery and diarrhœa and fever rates rise concurrently and it is worthy of note that in all the towns named above, with one exception, the mortality from fevers was also very high.

Respiratory Diseases.

398. The deaths from respiratory diseases are shown separately for the first time in the returns. The total deaths registered under this head were 57,015, equal to a rate of 2·84 per *mille*. The district rate varied from 9·1 per 1,000, in Gurdáspur to a figure as low as 0·3 in Rohtak, and this is due to misclassification.

Injuries.

399. The deaths recorded under this head amounted to 6,392. This number included 315 from suicide, 451 from wounding, 4,437 from accidents and 160 of persons killed by wild beasts. The mortality caused by snake-bite was 1,029, and from hydrophobia 98. There were 543 patients (215 European and 328 Native) treated during the year ending 8th August 1902 at the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli, or 222 more than in the previous year. There was no failure among the European patients; among the native patients five failures were reported.

All other causes.

400. The deaths grouped under this head numbered 152,783, yielding a rate of 7·6 per 1,000 as against 6·8 in the preceding year.

Emigration and Immigration.

Inland emigration.

401. The Inland Emigration Act of 1882 is not in force in this Province.

Emigration to East Africa.

402. The Emigration statistics published by the Government of India show that there was practically no emigration to East Africa from the Punjab during the year. This is doubtless due to the fact that the Uganda Railway is now completed.

Emigration to other countries.

403. Some recruiting takes place under Act XXI of 1883 in Delhi and the surrounding districts, and it is believed that the emigrants go chiefly to Fiji, Borneo, Sumatra and Mauritius, but the number of emigrants is not large. The effect of the Immigration Restriction Act, 1901, passed by the Commonwealth of Australia and by the Cape Colony Immigration Act, 1902, has the effect of practically excluding from those two colonies Indians of the labouring and petty trading classes.

Medical Relief.

Dispensaries opened and closed.

404. Eight new dispensaries were opened during the year, and only 3 closed. Those newly established were in the Jhang, Hissar, Simla, Gurdáspur, Amritsar and Dera Ghási Khan Districts. At the close of December 1901 there were 245 dispensaries, and on the 31st of December 1902 there were 249.

In-door patients.

405. There were 50,138 in-patients treated during the year. This is 1,427 less than the number who obtained in-door treatment in the preceding year. Of the total number of in-door patients, 36,343 were men, 10,393 women and 3,402 children. Those returned as cured numbered 34,061, relieved 8,597, discharged otherwise 4,350, and died 2,385. The death-rate was 4·75 compared with 4·54 in 1901. The number of beds available was 2,939, of which 2,038 were for men and 901 for women. The number of beds in 1901 was 2,830. That there is no lack of in-door accommodation is clear from the fact that the daily average number of in-patients was only 1,684·77.

Out-door patients.

406. Those who sought out-door medical relief in 1902 numbered 2,968,988, compared with 2,973,446, a decrease of only 4,458, and this in a comparatively healthy year. The daily average attendance at dispensaries was 19,736·04, compared with 19,897·67 in 1901. Although there has been a decrease in the total number of patients compared with last year, the proportion of patients to the total population of the Province remains the same, *viz.*, 14·8 per cent.

Diseases treated.

407. Cases of malarial fever were 475,985, and compared with 1901 were fewer by 74,734. Lung diseases increased, while other diseases of the respiratory system fell off by 11,361. There was a large increase of eye-case by over 60,000. 103 cases of natural labour were treated at dispensaries. Except at the Lady Aitchison Hospital, Lahore, Mayo Hospital, Lahore, and the Female Hospital, Amritsar (a strictly purdah institution), such cases are, as might be expected, infrequent. At the three institutions named there were 46, 12 and 9 confinements respectively. There were 153,408 surgical operations performed in dispensaries. The number is an improvement on the record for 1901, and this is all the more satisfactory, seeing that there was, as already noted, a falling-off of the in-door and out-door patients. The death-rate from all operations was ·16 in 1902, compared with ·17 in 1901. At the head-quarters of districts there exist, in almost all cases, all the conveniences and appliances for surgical work. Among the more important operations may be mentioned 2,031 for stone in the bladder, with 63 deaths; 5,700 for extraction of lens (cataract), with 92·33 percentage of cures; 281 amputations for injury or disease, with 19 deaths; and 11 for ovariotomy, with 3 deaths.

Finance.

408. The income of hospitals and dispensaries in 1902 was Rs. 5,47,120. There was a cash balance of Rs. 14,125, bringing up the total to Rs. 5,61,245. The expenditure was Rs. 5,43,907, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 17,467. The sum of Rs. 3,000 was invested. The Provincial contribution towards medical relief is about 3 per cent. of the whole income. Local Funds contributed Rs. 2,27,778 and Municipal Funds Rs. 2,74,860. Subscriptions amounted to Rs. 10,855, that is, Rs. 2,562 from Europeans and Rs. 8,293 from natives, showing a heavy falling-off of over Rs. 11,000. The items of expenditure call for little notice. Diet charges, Rs. 22,749, show a decrease, Rs. 4,583, and the smaller expenditure on buildings, Rs. 20,837, is a good deal due to the unusually high figure of 1901 on this account. The superior medical staff—Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants—cost Rs. 190,465, and the inferior establishment Rs. 94,386.

General.

409. Improvements have been made to the Lahore Medical College; an ophthalmic ward has been added to the Mayo Hospital; land has been taken up for a Students' Boarding House and separate rooms will be built for the teaching of chemistry.

PUNJAB LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Statistics of the year.

410. The total population under treatment in 1902 was 627; in the year preceding it was 610; and in 1900 it was 608. These figures represent a steady increase. One year earlier was the last before the amalgamation of the two asylums; the total population was then 607. Going back ten years from that under review it is noted that the population was 463 in 1893. It is somewhat difficult to say whether a new and more attractive asylum has had anything to do with the increase of population. Perhaps it has, and with the extension of the institution, in progress, it may be expected that demands for admission will increase. The number remaining under treatment on 31st December 1902 was 503, and the daily average strength was 491·02, consisting of 390·39 men and 100·63 women. The daily average number of criminal lunatics in confinement was 104·22 in 1902, compared with 108·99 in 1901. 44 lunatics were discharged cured and 28 were made over to friends, 2 of whom had not improved. The daily average number of sick was 44·76 (35·89 of men and 8·87 of women). This compares favourably with the preceding year, when the daily average was 53·59, but it is somewhat higher than the average of 1900, when it was 41·93. The number of deaths in 1902 was 39, including 9 women; in 1901 it was 56; and in 1900, 50. It is worthy of note that as many as 23 of the deaths occurred among patients the cause of whose insanity was unknown. Excluding building charges, the expenditure was Rs. 63,501, and the profits from manufactures amounted to Rs. 4,550 compared with Rs. 4,176 last year. The receipts from paying patients have risen from Rs. 1,879 to Rs 2,034. The average number of lunatics employed on manufactures was 147·91, that is, 131·04 males and 16·87 females. Not only does the work done by the inmates pay financially but steady labour improves their character and health.

LEPER ASYLUMS.

Statistics of the year.

411. The total number of lepers treated in the six Asylums at Ambala, Dakhni Serái (Jullundur), Dharmsála, Tarn Táran (Amritsar), Bába Lakhan (Siálkot) and Ráwalpindi was 542, including 390 remaining from the previous year and 152 admissions. Of the total 56 died and 79 left of their own accord, leaving at the close of the year 407 lepers in residence. The expenditure on the asylums was Rs. 22,763 compared with Rs. 24,034 in 1901.

Sanitation.

Sanitary works.

412. The Sanitary Board met seven times during the year. The proceedings of the Board and the report of the Sanitary Engineer show that considerable improvements are being effected in the water-supply and sanitation of several large towns of the Province. The Municipal Committee of Lahore were occupied with the following works:—

(1) Extension of the pipe distribution system over the whole of the city and civil station.

(2) The erection of a second new pumping engine.

(3) The sinking of new trench wells to permit of a larger supply being pumped.

(4) A steam tramway to remove refuse from the city.

(5) Improvement of the main extra-mural intercepting drain round the city.

The survey portion of the Hánsi Drainage Scheme has been completed, and the matter is now pending with the Sanitary Engineer, Punjab. The extra-mural portion of the Ambala City Drainage Scheme has also been completed. Estimates for the intra-mural portion of the scheme prepared by the Sanitary Engineer and amounting to Rs. 58,000 odd have been received, and the Municipal Committee is endeavouring to finance a portion of the cost, leaving the remainder to be met out of current expenditure or as funds may become available A proposal for starting a sewage farm owned and managed by the Municipal Committee in order to utilize the sullage water to the best advantage, which was under the consideration of the Committee on the recommendation of the Sanitary Board, Punjab, has been dropped for the present for want of funds. The question of the Delhi Municipality raising a loan of Rs. 5,46,000 in the local market for the completion of the Delhi Intra-mural Drainage is still under the consideration of the Committee. In the meantime steady progress is being made in the execution of the project, the cost being met out of current revenue. The schemes for the drainage of Gujrát and Ráwalpindi Towns are still under consideration. A scheme for the drainage of Hazro Town is also said to be under preparation. The Delhi Water-Works are now completed, and the city is adequately supplied with pure water, but when the extensions of mains are made to the suburbs it will probably be necessary to increase the pumping plant at the head-works. The matter of water-supply in Simla is at present engaging the attention of the Local Government. In Ambala the water-supply was very much diminished owing to the low yield of water at the head-works, so much so that the supply to the North-Western Railway had to be cut off, the Railway bringing their supply of water daily in tank trucks from Rájpura. It is proposed to increase the supply by the construction of four additional wells. The necessity of the work is due principally to demands other than those of the town. The water-supply at Kálka entirely failed last year, and improvements are being carried out by the Kálka-Simla Railway Company. It is expected that the new project will be in working order in October next. The construction of the Amritsar Water-Works has made considerable progress during the year, and a new hospital is also in course of erection. At Lyallpur the drainage works were put in hand and good progress was made with them. In Ferozepore a project has been taken in hand for a sewerage system which will deal with sewage only and exclude storm water.

Sale of manure.

413. During the year the sale of manure in the Municipal towns fetched Rs. 1,55,674 as against Rs. 1,50,471 last year.

Sewage irrigation.

414. The following Municipalities dispose of sewage to cultivators, *viz.*, Delhi, Ludhiána, Lahore, Amritsar and Gujránwála, and the prices charged vary. In Amritsar the area under sewage cultivation during the year was 383 acres or 63 more than in the last year, and the total income amounted to Rs. 3,148. The sewage was last year leased on contract, the contractor being bound to recover Rs. 10 per acre for plots near the city and Rs. 6 and Rs. 4 for more distant fields. In Delhi 23 acres were irrigated by sewage and Rs. 8 per acre were paid by cultivators. In Ludhiána 36 acres were under irrigation and Rs. 4-10-0 per acre were paid. In Lahore 203 acres were irrigated by sewage or 36 acres more compared with last year, and the average rate realized was Rs. 15 per acre. It is hoped that the area under sewage irrigation will shortly be increased. In Gujránwála 30 acres of land were irrigated by sewage, and the average rate, Rs. 7-13-0 per acre, was realized for the use of the sewage.

Clearance and repairing of wells.

415. During the year 5,771 wells were cleared and 1,523 parapets constructed at a cost of Rs. 34,242, showing a considerable increase as compared with the previous year.

Sanitary note-books.

416 In several districts village sanitary note-books have been introduced, and it is intended to extend the system.

Vaccination.

Total vaccinations.

417. The total number of vaccinations performed by all establishments during the year 1902-03 amounted to 667,544 against 668,144 in the preceding year. The total cost of the Department was Rs. 93,700, and the cost per successful case was annas two and pies six, or one pie less than in the previous year.

District Staff.

418. There was a very satisfactory increase in the primary operations done by the District Staff, and the number amounted to 547,521, or 95,832 more than in the previous year. The increase occurred in most of the districts. Vaccination was carried on in the plague infected districts, and there was a marked increase in the work, notably in Gurdáspur and Siálkot, in which it amounted to 15,498 and 11,993. The increase was also very great, *viz.*, between six and nine thousand, in the primary vaccinations performed in the districts of Dera Ghází Khán, Lahore, Ambala, Hoshiárpur, Gujrát and Ferozepore. The re-vaccinations done by the District Staff showed a decrease of 59,966, the number performed during the year was 79,132 against 139,098 in 1901-02. This was due chiefly to the great decrease of 37,871 in the district of Kángra owing to the opposition of the people on the ground that re-vaccination was in reality an anti-plague inoculation. The percentage of successful primary operations done by the District Staff was 95·92 against 95·41 in 1901-02, and of successful re-vaccinations 61·01 and 59·1 respectively.

The Special Staff.

419. This staff performed a total of 34,288 operations during the year, or 36,978 less than in the previous year, a decrease of 24,471 in the primary operations and 12,507 in re-vaccinations. As in the hilly district of Kángra, an idea originated among the people of the Simla Hill States, in which the Vaccinators of the Special Staff are employed during the summer months, that plague inoculations were to be carried on under the guise of vaccination, and on account of their opposition the Vaccinators could do very little work until their services were utilized in the surveillance of arrivals from plague-infected areas in the plains into Simla Of the primary vaccinations performed by the Special Staff 85·99 per cent. were successful against 81·89 in the previous year; the percentage of success in re-vaccinations was 51·84 compared with 51·5 in 1901-02.

The Cantonment Staff.

420. The primary operations performed by this staff were 3,909 and re-vaccinations 2,488 as against 3,739 and 1,692 in 1901-02. The percentage of success in primary vaccinations was 92·04 and in re-vaccinations 72·39, the percentages in the previous year being 92·75 and 71·75 respectively.

The Dispensary Staff.

421. There were only 206 vaccinations performed by the Dispensary Staff, of which 110 were primary and 96 secondary. The percentage of success was 99·09 in primary vaccinations and 96·88 in re-vaccinations. The primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed in the Patiála State were 45,088 and 9,707, in Kapurthala 6,207 and 39, in Fáridkot 4,289 and 1,632, and in Nábha 865 and 1. In Patiála the percentage of success in the primary vaccinations was 98·63 and in re-vaccinations 43·96, in Kapurthala 96·21 and 53·85, in Fáridkot 97·58 and 89·88, and in Nábha 88·68 and 100. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner carried out experiments on vaselinated and glycerinated vaccine pulp asked for by the Government of India. As there was more to be done with regard to the bacteriology of vaccine, the Sanitary Commissioner asked to be allowed to carry out further investigations, especially as to the effect of chloroform and heat in purifying vaccine of extraneous germs.

Chemical Examiner.

Report of Chemical Examiner.

422. The work for the past five years shows the following result :—

Year.	Cases.	Articles.
1898	994	3,614
1899	1,047	3,473
1900	1,020	3,846
1901	775	2,750
1902	932	3,612

Although several districts have been severed from the Punjab since 1898, the number of cases referred to the Chemical Examiner in 1902 was only 62 less than in the year mentioned, and the articles examined 2 less. The difference between 1902 and the year immediately preceding it is marked. The figures probably indicate greater readiness on the part of investigating officers to refer to Lahore in cases of doubt or suspicion. Arsenic is practically *the* poison used in cattle crime. In about 64 per cent. of human poisoning it is also the agent. Opium was detected in only 18·75 per cent. of the human cases, compared with 25·61 per cent. in 1901. There was a remarkable rise of alcohol as an agent in 1902 from 0·67 to 6·64.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

[Detailed information on the subject of Education will be found in the Annual Reports on Public Instruction in the Punjab and in the statistical tables appended thereto, also in the tables under X—Education in the yearly volumes of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India published by the Director-General of Statistics. Under heading XII of the same volume statistics of printing presses and newspapers are given.]

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

423. The general system and history of Public Instruction in the Punjab was explained in last year's report (paragraphs 616—635). It will not be treated again till 1911-12. Public Instruction.

Education.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

424. The number of Public Institutions was 3,230 with 193,529 pupils, and of these 238 were in Native States with 14,610 pupils, and 2,992 in British Territory with 178,919 pupils. Compared with the figures for 1901-02, there were 5 more Public Institutions and 843 more pupils in Native States, while in British Territory these institutions have decreased by 11 and the number of pupils by 3,384. The number of Private Institutions in Native States has risen from 859 to 928, or by 69, and of pupils from 8,510 to 9,050, or by 540. The number of these institutions in British Territory has also increased from 3,850 to 3,897, or by 47, and the number of pupils from 65,820 to 66,960, or by 1,140. Taking Public and Private Institutions together, there is an increase of 74 schools and 1,383 pupils in Native States; institutions in British Territory have increased by 36, while the pupils have fallen by 2,244. The number of girls under instruction has risen by 85 in Native States, and is now 1,760; and in British Territory by 2,369, the number being 27,069 against 24,700 last year. Total figures.

425. There are 17 Colleges—14 in British Territory and 3 in Native States. Last year there were 16 in British Territory, but 2 Colleges have been closed. The 3 Arts Colleges in Native States had 89 students against 92, and the Arts Colleges (English) in British Territory returned 1,138 students against 1,244 the previous year. The Oriental College, Lahore, had 85 students against 87, and the Oriental Department of the Patiála College (returned for the first time) had 45 students. The numbers in the Law College have decreased by 5, while those of the Medical College have risen by 35. Colleges.

426. In British Territory the number of Secondary Schools for boys has fallen from 351 to 300, and they contain 5,295 less pupils than in 1901-02; for girls there are 32 against 34, or 2 schools less than during the previous year, and the attendance has also decreased by 218. The total number of Secondary Schools was 332 against 385, and the number of pupils 59,961 against 65,474, showing a decrease of 53 schools and 5,513 pupils. The number at the High stage was 3,745 against 3,898, at the Middle stage 17,882 against 18,912, and at the Primary stage of Secondary Schools 38,334 against 42,670. In Native States Secondary Schools have risen from 49 to 51, and the pupils from 7,521 to 7,604. Secondary Schools.

Primary Schools.

427. In British Territory the number of Primary Schools for boys has increased by 32, and they contain 1,341 more pupils than last year. Primary Schools for girls have increased by 8 and the pupils by 586. Altogether there were 2,623 Primary Schools against 2,583 in 1901-02, with 114,924 pupils against 112,997, which shows an increase of 40 schools and 1,927 pupils. Add to these 38,334 reading in the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, the total number in receipt of Primary education was 153,258 against 155,667. In Native States Primary Schools have increased by 9, and the number of pupils by 906. The number of girls receiving instruction has risen by 85.

Special Schools.

428. The number of schools for Special Instruction in British Territory has risen from 19 to 23, and the number of pupils from 2,085 to 2,356, an increase of 4 schools and 271 pupils. Four of these with 269 pupils are for girls. In Native States there is one Special School with 10 pupils.

Private Institutions.

429. In British Territory Private Institutions show an increase of 47 (an ni crease of 55 in boys' schools and a decrease of 8 in girls' schools). The attendance shows an increase of 1,217 boys, but a decrease of 77 girls. Four schools for Europeans, with 93 pupils, are included. In Native States Private Institutions have increased by 69, and the number of pupils by 540.

Fees.

430. The total income from Fees rose from Rs. 9,35,221 to Rs. 9,46,649, or by Rs. 11,428. The expenditure was 26·43 per cent. of the whole, compared with 28·74 per cent. last year. The income from Tuition Fees alone fell from Rs. 7,24,639 to Rs. 7,12,242, or by Rs. 12,397; while the income from "Other Fees" rose from Rs. 2,10,582 to Rs. 2,34,407, or by Rs. 23,825.

In Native States the income from Tuition Fees was Rs. 10,771 and from "Other Sources" Rs. 5,994.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

Arts Examinations.

431. In the Intermediate Examination (Arts) there were 559 candidates, of whom 249 passed, or 44·5 per cent., against 338 passes out of 610 candidates, or 55·4 per cent, in 1901-02. On the Oriental side there were 4 candidates, of whom 3 passed, and on the Science side 11 appeared and 9 passed. One candidate from Bishop Cotton School, Simla, appeared in the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University, but failed. In the B. A. Examination 125 passed out of 291 candidates, or 43·3 per cent., compared with 136 passes out of 328 candidates, or 41·5 per cent., in 1901-02. In the B. O. L. Examination 2 out of 5 candidates were successful, against 2 out of 4 in 1901-02. In the B. Sc. Examination 2 out of 3 candidates passed, against 2 out of 2 last year. In the M. A. Examination 14 out of 35 candidates were successful, against 23 out of 34 last year. For the M. O. L. Examination one candidate appeared, but failed. On the Arts side the total number of candidates was therefore 885 against 984, with 389 passes against 505. Of College candidates, 324 passed out of 646, or 50·1, against 413 out of 717, or 57·6 per cent., in 1901-02. Of private candidates, 65 passed out of 239, or 27·2, against 92 out of 267, or 34·5 per cent., last year. Excluding all candidates other than those presented by the Provincial Colleges, the percentage of successful candidates is in the Intermediate Examination (Arts and Science Faculties) 48·9 against 63·05 last year; in the B. A. Examination (Arts and Science Faculties) 51·4 against 47 last year; and in the M. A. Examination 46·6 against 65·2 in 1901-02.

Oriental Language Examinations.

432. In the Oriental Language Examinations the number of candidates rose from 424 to 505, and the number of passes from 238 to 252.

Law Examinations.

433. In the Preliminary Examination in Law 28 candidates out of 41 passed, against 53 out of 62 in 1901-02; in the First Certificate Examination 20 out of 41 candidates were successful, against 29 out of 51; and in the Licentiate Examination 22 out of 38, against 38 out of 50. On the Degree side 22 out of 27 passed the Intermediate Examination, against 22 out of 31 in 1901-02; and 18 out of 55 passed the LL. B. Examination, against 22 out of 65. Altogether 110 out of 202 candidates were successful, compared with 165 out of 260 in 1901-02.

434. In the Preliminary Scientific Examination 37 out of 54 candidates passed; in the First Examination for Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery 22 out of 25 passed; and in the Second Examination 20 out of 37. On the Degree side the only candidate for the Preliminary Scientific Examination for Bachelor in Medicine passed; in the First Examination for M. B. 3 candidates appeared and all passed; and in the Second Examination 2 candidates appeared, but both failed. Altogether 83 out of 122 candidates passed in the Medical Examinations. Medical Examinations.

435. In the First Examination in Civil Engineering 24 out of 37 candidates passed, against 27 out of 43 in 1901-02. Engineering Examination.

436. In the Entrance Examination (Arts, Oriental and Science Faculties), as well as the Clerical and Commercial Examination, 1,146 out of 1,937 candidates passed, or 59·2 per cent., against 867 out of 1,657, or 52·3 per cent., in 1901-02. There were 6 candidates on the Oriental side of the Entrance Examination, and of these 2 passed. The figures given above include 41 passes out of 48 candidates for the High School Examination for European Schools. Unaided Schools passed 60·5 per cent. of their candidates, Aided Schools 59·7 per cent., and Government and Board Schools 57·9 per cent. Thirteen out of 36 candidates passed the Entrance Examination, Science Faculty, 11 candidates being from schools in Lahore; these took up Drawing as an optional subject. Examination Results, Entrance.

In the Clerical and Commercial Examination 19 out of 44 candidates passed, against 12 out of 33 in 1901-02, and of these 10 passed in Shorthand writing.

437. In the Middle School Examination 3,083 out of 5,184 candidates, or 59·4 per cent., were successful, against 2,831 out of 5,357, or 52·8 per cent., in 1901-02. On the Anglo-Vernacular side 2,090 passed out of 3,623 candidates, or 57·7 per cent., against 1,874 out of 3,786, or 4·95 per cent., last year; and on the Vernacular side 993 passed out of 1,561, or 63·5 per cent., against 957 out of 1,571, or 60·9 per cent. In addition to these 347 out of 372 candidates who took up English only passed. Examination Results, Middle School.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

438. The Victoria College at Lahore and the M. B. College, Amritsar, were closed during the year, the former for want of support and recognition; so that there are now 11 Arts Colleges in the Province within British Territory. Arts Colleges.

There has been a fall in the numbers attending Arts Colleges from 1,244 to 1,138. In the First Year Classes there were 327 against 424; in the Second Year Classes, 438 against 457; in the Third Year Classes, 155 against 122; in the Fourth Year Classes, 181 against 214; and in the M. A. Classes, 37 against 27.

439. The number of students on the rolls of the Oriental College on 31st March 1903 was 85 against 87 in 1901-02. In the School Department there were 54 against 44. Of the pupils in the College Department 31 were Hindús, 50 Muhammadans, 3 Sikhs, and one was a Native Christian. Seventeen students were reading for the Intermediate and Degree Examinations, the others reading for the Oriental Titles Examinations. In the School Department 11 were preparing for the Entrance Examination. There were 111 students learning English. Oriental College, Lahore.

SECONDARY EDUCATION (BOYS).

440. The number of Secondary Schools, European and Native, has fallen from 351 to 300, a large number of inefficient institutions having been struck off the list of Public Schools. Except for one Unaided Vernacular School, the decrease is entirely in Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and includes 54 Unaided Institutions (13 High and 41 Middle), while Aided Schools have increased by 4. Of the 300 schools 189 are Anglo-Vernacular and 111 Vernacular; and according to grade 86 are High Schools (85 Anglo-Vernacular and one Vernacular), and 214 are Middle Schools (104 Anglo-Vernacular and 110 Vernacular). Number and Classification of Schools.

Number of Pupils.

441. There has also been a falling-off in numbers at the Secondary stage of instruction from 22,188 to 20,988, a decrease of 1,200. Of this decrease Anglo-Vernacular Schools account for 1,134 and Vernacular Schools 66. At the High stage the decrease is 174 and at the Middle stage 1,026. In addition to the above there are 36,295 boys in the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools against 40,390 last year, and of these 11,762 against 13,254 are learning English. Altogether, there are 57,283 boys in Secondary Public Schools, compared with 62,578 in 1901-02, and of these 27,389 are learning English against 30,003. The number of agriculturists in Secondary Departments is 5,010 against 5,056, and in Primary Departments 8,934 against 9,398; this gives a total number of 13,944 agriculturists reading in Secondary Schools, against 14,454 in 1901-02. The decrease in numbers is due partly to the effects of plague, and partly to the exclusion of unrecognized institutions from the list of Public Schools.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS (BOYS).

Number and Classes of Schools.

442. The number of schools has risen from 2,257 to 2,289, or an increase of 32, mainly in Aided Schools. Of the 2,289 schools 1,624 are Government and Board, 544 Aided, and 121 Unaided. A large proportion of the increase in Aided Schools is on account of Indigenous and Elementary Schools, mostly in the Ráwalpindi Circle. The number of Zamíndári Schools is 186 against 184 last year.

Number and Distribution of Scholars.

443. The number of boys attending these schools has risen by 1,341, the figures being 102,056 compared with 100,715 last year. The increase is chiefly in Board Schools. There are 16,411 at the Upper Primary and 85,645 at the Lower Primary stage. There is a satisfactory increase in the number of agriculturists in these schools; the figures are now 51,091 against 48,622 last year, an increase of 2,469.

Zamindari Schools.

444. The number of Zamíndári Schools has gone up from 184 last year to 186, with a corresponding increase in the roll of scholars from 5,562 to 5,853; and of these 3,832 are agriculturists, or 222 more than last year. There are 891 at the Upper Primary and 4,962 at the Lower Primary stage of instruction. Urdu is the medium of instruction in all the schools except 9, where Nágri is taught.

Schools for Low-caste Children.

445. The schools for the education of low-caste children now number 38 with a roll of 774 scholars. There are also 273 low-caste boys reading in ordinary Board Schools. In the Delhi and Jullundur Circles these are not generally permitted to mix with boys of higher caste, but in Mooltan no such distinction is made. There are two low-caste schools maintained by the Jhang Bar Mission in the Chenab Colony, attended by 36 Christian converts from the Chúhrás.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

Number and kind of Institutions.

446. The Training Institutions in this Province are the Central Training College, Lahore, where students are prepared for English Masterships in all departments of schools and for Vernacular Masterships in Secondary Departments; and the five Normal Schools at Lahore, Delhi, Mooltan, Jullundur and Ráwalpindi, where students are prepared for Teacherships in Primary Schools and Departments. There are no special Training Schools for girls, but Training Classes are attached to several schools.

Central Training College.

447. The number of students attending the College at the close of the year was 85 compared with 76 last year. The Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class consisted of 5 teachers, 21 stipendiaries, and 2 non-stipendiary students; the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class of one teacher and 24 College stipendiaries; the Senior Vernacular Class of 8 teachers, 24 College stipendiaries, and 3 stipendiaries of the Hoshiárpur District Board. Of the admissions to the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class 2 students had previously passed the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination, and all admitted to the Senior Vernacular Class had passed the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination in the First Division.

The results of the Certificate Examinations were satisfactory. From the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class 28 students appeared, of whom 17 passed in the First Division and 6 in the Second. From the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class 25 students were examined, of whom 6 passed in the First Division and 14 in the Second Division. From the Senior Vernacular Class 32 students appeared for examination, of whom 16 passed in the First Division and 13 in the Second. Of private students 19 appeared for the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Examination, of whom 5 passed in the First Division, 5 in the Second Division, and one passed in the one subject in which he failed at a previous examination. Fifteen private candidates appeared for the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Examination, of whom one passed in the Second Division and one passed in the one subject in which he had previously failed. For the Senior Vernacular Examination there were 8 private candidates, of whom one passed in the Second Division and 2 passed in the one subject in which they had previously failed.

The results of the Drawing Examination were not so satisfactory as last year. Eighty-three students were presented for examination, of whom 43 were successful, or about 51 per cent. The failures were chiefly in Freehand Drawing from the Flat, and Plant and Blackboard Model Drawing. Since the close of the year under report seven Drawing Masters have been appointed to the Training Institutions of the Province.

The College Time-Table provides for three hours a week to be devoted to Drill and Gymnastics and one hour a week to instruction in the Principles of Physical Training. The results of the examination for Gymnastic Instructors were very disappointing. For the Senior Certificate only 3 passed out of 11 candidates, and for the Junior Certificate only 2 out of 63 candidates passed. The candidates for the Senior Examination were deficient in Drill, and those for the Junior in Gymnastics and to a less extent in Drill.

Normal Schools.

448. There were 255 students in the five Normal Schools during the year, and all but one were Government stipendiaries. Of these 91 were sent by Inspectors of Schools for training. Sixteen students were being trained for work in Zamíndári Schools, and the remaining 239 for work in ordinary Primary Schools. Last year there were 261 students in training in these schools.

Two hundred and seventy-five candidates appeared for the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination, of whom 242 were from the Normal Schools and 33 were private candidates. Fourteen private candidates and 189 from Normal Schools were successful in the examination, compared with 29 and 199, respectively, in the previous year. Geography and Arithmetic were the weak subjects this year, and accounted for 58 failures as against 15 for the rest of the subjects taken together. The percentage of passes from Normal Schools is 78 compared with 80 in 1901-02, which is a satisfactory result. There were no failures in the Practice of Teaching, and only one in each of Urdu, Persian and Agriculture. Mathematics accounted for 8 failures and School Management 4. The percentage of passes from the several Normal Schools is—Delhi 74·5 against 67 last year ; Jullundur 79·1 against 83 : Lahore 83·6 against 90 ; Ráwalpindi 72·3 against 74 ; Mooltan 80·6 against 86 : the Lahore Normal School again showing the best result.

Twenty-four candidates appeared for the Zamíndári Certificate Examination, of whom 16 were from the Lahore Normal School, 7 from the Central Training College, and one was a private candidate ; all but the private candidate were successful.

Practical instruction in Agriculture continues to be given in Normal Schools. A part of the compound is usually set aside on which the students are encouraged to grow the season's crops and to note carefully the method of preparing the soil, dates of sowing, reaping, &c., &c.

Training of Female Teachers.

449. There were 37 girls under training during the year as Female Teachers, and all were in receipt of stipends. Of the 37 girls 7 were in training in the M. B. Girls' School, Amritsar, 4 in the Christian Girls' School, Amritsar, 8 in the Alexandra Girls' School, Amritsar, 8 in the Victoria Girls' School, Lahore, and 10 in the American Presbyterian Mission Girls' School, Gujránwála. The expenditure on stipends was Rs. 1,368 compared with Rs. 1,195 in 1901-02. Three candidates appeared for the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination, of whom one passed in the Second Division. In the Senior Vernacular Certificate Examination 14 candidates appeared, of whom 8 passed,—2 in the First Division and 6 in the Second. In the Junior Vernacular Examination 10 candidates appeared, of whom 5 passed, all in the Second Division. These results are an improvement on last year's results.

The number of Female Teachers is 568 compared with 577 last year. Of these 120 are certificated, although only 54 are trained teachers.

Professional Education.

The Medical School, Lahore.

450. At the end of the year there were 313 students in the Medical School, Lahore, against 291 last year, the applications for admission in April last being greatly in excess of the number it was possible to admit. The number of free students attending the School continues to be very large, *viz.*, 133. In the Final Examination for the Hospital Assistant Diploma held in March 1903, 92 candidates appeared, of whom 60, or 65·2 per cent., passed, compared with 28 passes out of 64 candidates last year. In the Junior Examination for the same diploma, 115 students appeared, and 85, or 73·9 per cent., passed, against 64 passes out of 74 candidates last year.

North India Medical School for Christian Women, Ludhiana.

451. This School had 49 students on its rolls at the close of the year, against 44 last year; and of these 20 belonged to the Medical Class, 6 to the Compounder Class, 15 to the Nurses Class, and 8 to the Dháís. Thirty-four were receiving instruction through the medium of English, and 15 were reading in the Vernacular.

Madrassa Tibbiya, Delhi.

452. This School teaches the Yunáni system of medicine through the medium of Arabic, and arrangement is also made for lectures on Anatomy and Surgery by an English Doctor. At the close of the year there were 91 students on the rolls against 100 last year, and of these 87 were Muhammadans and 4 Hindús.

Vedic and Yunani Classes.

453. The Vedic Class of the Dayánand] Anglo-Vedic College continues to be maintained, but the want of an Aushadálya (where medicines can be dispensed gratis to patients) is greatly felt; without this the students can acquire no practical knowledge, whether of medicines or diseases. It had 9 scholars on the rolls at the close of the year; while the Yunáni Class attached to the Islámia College, Lahore, had 21 scholars.

Technical Education.

Mayo School of Art.

454. The number of boys on the rolls of the Mayo School of Art, Lahore, at the close of the year was 302, which shows no advance on the previous year.

Of the 28 students who left the school during the year, 17 obtained employment as Overseers and Sub-Overseers, 6 as Drawing, Carpentry and Blacksmith Masters, 2 as Draftsmen, one as Surveyor, and one as a Mistri.

Railway Technical School.

455. The Railway Technical School, Lahore, had 382 on its rolls at the close of the year, against 401 last year, and of these 34 were in the Middle Department, 94 in the Upper Primary, and 254 in the Lower Primary. The

results of examination on both the General and Technical sides were, on the whole, satisfactory. During the year 13 boys left the Middle Department and 31 the Upper Primary. Of the boys who left the Middle Department, one reads in the Engineering School, Karáchi, and one in the Central Model School, 2 joined the Railway Workshops, and 3 joined the Railway Printing Press.

Clerical and Commercial Classes.

456. The Commercial Classes formed in 1901 in connection with the Municipal Board High School at Rewári show some improvement. Two of the 3 candidates passed the Clerical and Commercial Examination. The Commercial Class in connection with the Hoshiárpur Municipal Board High School continues to be maintained in two sections. The Senior Class had 4 and the Junior 7 boys at the close of the year. The Commercial Class of the Municipal Board Brandreth High School, Gujránwála, has been closed on account of the small attendance. The experiment of linking the Clerical and Commercial Classes to the Municipal Board High School, Amritsar, having proved a failure, these classes were again formed into an independent and special school. The total number on the rolls was 46 against 36 last year, of whom 27 learn Shorthand. The expenditure was Rs. 4,161 against Rs. 3,660, and of this Rs. 1,262 was met from Fees. The Clerical and Commercial Class attached to the Mission School, Ráwalpindi, is progressing satisfactorily. A Senior Class has been opened during the year. The Shorthand Class with 21 pupils and the Drawing Class with 18 pupils in connection with the Municipal Board High School, Ludhiána, continued till the close of the year; but since then the Shorthand Class has ceased to exist for want of a teacher. From the Drawing Class two boys took up Drawing in the Middle School Examination and passed. From the Shorthand Class 7 out of 8 passed the Third Class Examination in Phonography, held in December 1901, and 3 out of 3 the Theory Examination. In the corresponding examinations held in June 1902, 3 out of 4 and 3 out of 6, respectively, were successful.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Number of Schools and Scholars.

457. The number of Public Schools for girls has increased from 360 to 366, and the number of pupils attending them from 15,178 to 15,546, an increase of 368. Including 9,494 girls in Private Schools and 269 in Special Schools, the total number of girls under instruction is 25,309 against 26,580 last year. There are 201 Government and Board Schools, 146 Aided Schools and 19 Unaided Schools, against 197, 138 and 25, respectively, in 1901-02. One thousand seven hundred and ninety girls were learning English against 1,734 last year, and of these 304 were natives.

Results of Examinations of Native Girls.

458. For the Entrance Examination 28 girls appeared, of whom 25 passed compared with 25 candidates and 21 passed last year. Ninety-two candidates appeared for the Middle School Examination and 61 passed. In 1901-02 there were 99 candidates for this examination, of whom 68 were successful. For the Middle Standard Examination 43 candidates appeared (all Vernacular), of whom 33 passed, or about 77 per cent., compared with 46 candidates and 35 passes in the previous year. In the Upper Primary Examination 373 out of 560 candidates passed, or about 67 per cent., compared with a percentage of 71·6 successful candidates last year. In the Lower Primary Examination 709 out of 1,142 girls passed, or about 62 per cent., compared with 747 passes out of 1,166 candidates in 1901-02.

EDUCATION OF PARTICULAR CLASSES.

Europeans. Number of Pupils.

459. The number of Public Schools for Europeans still stands at 37, but the number of pupils has risen from 2,451 to 2,538. Of these schools 17 are for boys, with 1,101 pupils; and 20 for girls, with 1,437 pupils. The number of Private Schools has fallen from 6 to 4 with a decline in the number of pupils from 122 to 93. Two of these schools are for boys with 30 scholars and 2

for girls with 63 scholars. The number of both Public and Private Schools is 41 with 2,631 pupils, compared with 43 schools last year with 2,573 pupils. Of the 2,631 pupils attending schools 1,131 are boys and 1,500 girls, against 1,019 boys and 1,554 girls last year.

Examination Results.

460. As in 1901-02, one boy from Bishop Cotton School appeared in the F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University, but was unsuccessful. Three girls from Auckland House Girls' School appeared in the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University; all were successful. There were no candidates from Public Schools for the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University. In the High School Examination 41 passed out of 48, or 85 per cent., against 39 out of 51, or about 76 per cent., last year. In the Middle School Examination 87 passed out of 140, or 62 per cent., against 83 out of 151, or about 54 per cent., in the previous year. In the Primary School Examination 155 were successful out of 276, or 56 per cent., compared with 231 out of 281, or over 82 per cent., in 1901-02.

Muhammadans.

461. The number of Muhammadans receiving instruction has during the year risen from 111,350 to 111,616, an increase of 266. The Hindús have, however, fallen in numbers from 106,938 to 104,721, *i.e.*, by 2,217; and the Sikhs from 23,008 to 22,439, *i.e.*, by 569. In Public Schools the number of Muhammadans, boys and girls together, has increased from 68,674 to 68,774, or by 100, there being now 64,615 boys against 64,569, and 4,159 girls against 4,105. There has also been an increase of 743 in the number of boys attending Private Schools, the figures being 35,900 against 35,157; but there has been a falling off in the girls of 577, the numbers being 6,942 against 7,519.

The Aitchison Chiefs' College.

462. The number of pupils at the close of the year was 67, or 3 more than last year; and of these 2 were reading in the Government College, Lahore, 14 in the High, 29 in the Middle, and 22 in the Primary Departments. Thirty-eight students paid fees, and 30 were scholarship-holders. The instructional state of the institution is satisfactory; and the results of the examinations are reported to be excellent in the Upper Primary and fair in the Middle and High Departments. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,01,359, which includes a Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 9,000, compared with Rs. 1,16,265 in the previous year.

Private Schools.

463. Private Schools are those which do not accept the standards of instruction prescribed by the Department or the University, and which do not submit to any public test. These are chiefly Indigenous Schools. The total number of Private Schools has risen from 3,850 in 1901-02 to 3,897 during the year under report and the number of scholars attending from 65,820 to 66,960. There is an increase of 2,485 in the numbers attending "Other Schools," while the Vernacular and Rote Schools show a decline in numbers of 1,382.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Education in Native States.

464. There are still 3 Arts Colleges in Native States, *viz.*, at Patiála, Baháwalpur and Kapurthala, though the Patiála State has this year for the first time returned an Oriental College, which is not a separate institution, but a department of the Arts College. These Colleges contained 89 students against 92 last year. There are 234 Public Schools against 230 in 1901-02; and of these 51 are Secondary with 7,604 pupils, 182 are Primary with 6,907 pupils, and one is a Special School with 10 pupils; this gives a total of 14,521 pupils compared with 13,675 in 1901-02. The reduction in the number of Special Schools is accounted for by the fact that last year some schools in the Baháwalpur State were shown as Special Schools which should properly have been returned as Indigenous Advanced Schools. The number of Private or Indigenous Schools has increased from 859 to 928 and the number of pupils attending from 8,510 to 9,050. In both Public and Private Institutions the number under instruction is 23,660 against 22,277 last year; and of these 1,760 are girls against 1,675 in 1901-02. The number learning English is 3,840 compared with 3,569 last year. The total male population of the Native States is 2,409,809, so that one in 110 is under instruction as against one in 72 under instruction in British Territory.

Discipline and Moral Training.

465. In Colleges the conduct of the students was good on the whole, and discipline was strictly maintained. Four serious cases of breach of discipline were reported from the Government College, Lahore, and one case occurred in the Khálsa College, Amritsar; the offenders were expelled. Inter-College rules, which up to the end of the year were observed only by 4 Arts Colleges in Lahore and St. Stephen's College, Delhi, have since been revised and approved by the Punjab University and sanctioned by the Local Government for adoption in all recognised Colleges of the Province. The experiment of a system of inter-collegiate lectures is now being tried in connection with the Government and Forman Christian Colleges at Lahore; the significance of this measure can hardly be over-estimated. In Schools there are Teachers' Associations, Students' Clubs and Debating Societies; these agencies, together with the greater supply of trained and well-qualified teachers, the increase in the number of denominational and sectarian schools in which religious instruction is imparted along with secular, the growing interest in out-door games, the exercise of close personal supervision on the part of teachers, and the stricter discipline in boarding-houses, have exerted a healthy influence on the manners, conduct and character of students. The meetings of the Teachers' Associations in the Lahore and Amritsar Districts were again irregular owing to the prevalence of plague. Most of the Colleges have their own Debating Societies which have met regularly. The Shakesperian Society of the Central Training College met during the summer months, and has been a success. The "Old Students" Associations are also very popular. A Temperance Society has been started in connection with the Church Mission College, Amritsar.

Physical Training.

466. The importance of physical training is recognised everywhere, and except in some unaided institutions it is receiving attention. In all Circles the Inspectors report that the gymnastic apparatus is incomplete in many schools, and that the want of adequate play-grounds is generally felt. Drill and gymnastics are regularly practised, especially in Board and Aided Schools. Native games are played, particularly in the Ludhiána District, and there is a growing interest in such games as cricket, football, tennis and hockey. District tournaments were held in all but the Lahore Circle; the Circle Tournament was not held in the Lahore, Jullundur and Ráwalpindi Circles on account of the prevalence of plague. In Colleges students are given every encouragement to participate in out-door games and exercises.

Boarding-Houses.

467. At the close of the year there were 291 boarding-houses for both Natives and Europeans with 10,131 inmates compared with 303 houses and 10,257 inmates last year. Of these 269 were for boys with 8,724 boarders, and 22 for girls with 1,407 boarders. There were 21 boarding-houses for Europeans with 1,520 in residence; and of these 8 were for boys with 613 inmates, and 13 for girls with 907 inmates. Of the 291 boarding-houses 12 are managed by Government, 175 by Local Bodies, 43 are aided by Government or Local Bodies, and 61 are unaided.

Text-Books.

468. The work of the past year may be summarized as follows:—The six stories selected from Poole's Woman's Influence in the East in connection with the Punjab Literary Series were translated into Urdu and the Urdu translations of Sir Robert Ball's *Starland* and Mrs. Hendley's *Hygiene, Personal and Domestic*, were seen through the Press. The revised draft of the Urdu translation of Sir Edwin Arnold's *Seas and Lands* was also approved and prepared for the Press. The question of suitable text-books in English for the Upper Primary Classes received attention. The Committee having advertized for suitable Manuals of Arithmetic in the Vernacular for Primary Schools, a number of books were received, and were under consideration; a text-book on Kindergarten was taken in hand; and steps were taken for the preparation of a number of songs appropriate for class purposes and suited to native airs. These songs will enable a beginning to be made in teaching music in Primary Schools. The revision of *Masáhat ki Kitáb* was arranged for with the view to eliminate matter comprised in the curriculumn laid down for Vernacular Middle Schools. Steps were also taken to revise the Courses of Physical Training in use in

Primary and Secondary Schools and Training Institutions, with the view to expand and improve the sections on Native Games and Exercises, with special reference to the scheme adopted in the Central Provinces. In order to increase the usefulness of the Agricultural Readers in use in Zamíndári Schools the *Kheti ki Tísri Kitáb* was revised so as to include therein the substance of a leaflet on "Manures," published by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The contract for the printing and distribution of books and maps was held by the Mufid-i-'Am Press up to October 1902. Owing to the impending close of the contract the contractors printed far more copies of text-books than the demand warranted.

Literature and the Press.

Literature.

469. The total number of books and periodicals catalogued during the year 1902 is 1,233, or 29 more than last year. The number of publications the copyright of which has been registered during the year shows a falling off from 241 to 182. Urdu continues to have the largest number of publications, 521; Punjábi with 350 comes next. We find Punjábi written both in Gurmukhi and Persian characters. Gurmukhi Punjábi deals mostly with poetry and the Sikh religion. Works of more general interest are usually written in Persian Punjábi, as the Persian character is more universally known than Gurmukhi. Hindi has gone down from 94 to 66. Poetry claims 373 out of a total of 1,223 and religion 331. The plague has produced an increase of books on Medicine. There are one or two good biographies. There are some adaptations from Turkish works, which are a new feature, and there is one interesting diary of travel through Turkey and Egypt. On the whole there is a rise in the proportion of books of real worth.

Statistics of Newspapers.

470. There were 193 newspapers published in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province during the year 1902. Of these 40 were published in English, 143 in Urdu, 6 in Hindi, 3 in Gurmukhi, and one in Gurmukhi and Urdu. Five English and 31 vernacular newspapers were started and 13 English and 17 vernacular ceased to exist during the year, leaving a total of 163 on the register. One was published yearly, 2 quarterly, 58 monthly, 31 twice a month, 4 three times a month, 84 weekly, 5 bi-weekly and one tri-weekly. There were 7 daily newspapers.

Prosecution.

471. There was one Press prosecution during the year, that of the *Akhbár-i-'Am*, for publishing a series of obscene articles under the heading of *Chu Chu ka Murabba*, or "The Hotch-potch Preserve." The trial was not concluded at the close of the year, but the accused, Pandit Gopi Náth, and his brother, Pandit Govind Sahái, the persons responsible for the publication of the *Akhbár-i-'Am*, were subsequently convicted on two charges under Section 292, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced as follows:—

> Pandit Gopi Náth, the actual writer of the obscene articles,—one month's simple imprisonment in each case.
>
> Pandit Govind Sahái, the joint proprietor and editor of the *Akhbár-i-'Am*,—10 days' simple imprisonment in each case.

Literary Societies.

Literary Societies.

472. This subject was reviewed in last year's report. It will not be treated again till 1911-12.

Arts and Sciences.

Lahore Central Museum.

473. The Museum maintained its popularity during the year 1902-03, the daily average of visitors having risen from 611 to 694. The reservation of one day in each month for zenána ladies continued to be appreciated. Owing to a special grant the Curator was enabled to make extensive and valuable additions to the Museum collection which were purchased at the Delhi Art Exhibition. Presentations were also received from various gentlemen. A special report regarding the Art Sale Room has been promised and will be noticed in next year's report.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

474. A sum of Rs. 4,9132 was expended on works of preservation repairs and restoration of historical and archæological buildings during the year. Money grant.

475. The most important works undertaken were (1) the preservation of the tombs of Asaf Khán and Núr Jehán at Sháhdara near Lahore, and the mosque of Wazír Khán at Lahore, (2) special repairs to the palace in the Lahore Fort, the gateway of the Gulábi Bágh, the tomb of Dái Anga on the Sháhlimár Road, and the wall of the Sháhlimár Garden near Lahore; and (3) the restoration of the marble sandstone inlay on the façade of Jehángír's Mausoleum at Sháhdara near Lahore was commenced, and the following works at Delhi and in its neighbourhood:—Urgent repairs to the tombs of Shams-ud-dín, Taga Khán at Nizám-ud-dín and the Zínat-ul-Masjid, the tanks in the garden of Safdar Jang and the inlaid marble tablet bearing the epitaph over the grave of Jahán Ara at Nizám-ud-dín. Works done.

A special case of private enterprise in the matter of archæology was the erection at his own expense by Pandit Bánke Rái of Delhi, through the agency of the Public Works Department, of four marble tablets, bearing the inscription in *Nágri* transcript and translations in English, Hindi and Urdu round the "Iron Pillar" at the "Qutb" near Delhi.

476. In the interests of epigraphical research the Superintendent of Archæological Survey, Punjab, made a tour in the Chamba State; some valuable copper plates were collected, dating from the times of the founder of the present town of Chamba to the last century. The Archæological Surveyor also superintended explorations in the Peshäwar Valley in the neighbourhood of Chársadda, where some excavations were undertaken and were still in progress at the close of the year. Tours made.

477. Several photographs of buildings at Lahore, Delhi and in the Chamba State were taken during the year and drawings prepared. Preliminary lists of ancient monuments and inscriptions in the Lahore and Delhi Districts were completed and published as an appendix to the Archæological Surveyor's Annual Progress Report. Records m[illegible]

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

478. There is nothing to add to the information on this subject given in the report for the year 1901-02.

Ecclesiastical.

479. The various ecclesiastical institutions in the Punjab were noticed in last year's report. There is nothing fresh to add. Ecclesiasti

Stationery.

480. The Punjab Administration depends on the Stationery Department, Calcutta, for its stationery requirements. The value of issues in 1902-03 to the officers in the Punjab aggregated Rs. 98,568, *viz.*, cost of printing paper Rs. 49,585, office stationery Rs. 48,576, and padlocks Rs. 407, against Rs. 85,437, Rs. 68,515 and Rs. 3,336 respectively in the previous year, aggregating Rs. 1,57,288. Consumpti in Punjab Offices

Government Press.

481. The following statement compares the income and expenditure with the value of work turned out during the years 1901-02 and 1902-03 :— Incom Expe ...

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.		VALUE OF WORK.	
1901-02.	1902-03.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1901-02.	1902-03.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,899	8,057	1,40,985	1,26,242	1,58,631	1,32,366

482. The income of the Press during the year under report exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 1,158. In this connection it may be mentioned that there has been a steady advance in the income of the Press during the past five years, as will be seen from the figures given below :— Growth of come.

	Rs.
1898-99	3,496
1899-1900	3,784
1900-01	6,602
1901-02	6,899
1902-03	8,057

483. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,26,242 against Rs. 1,40,985 in the previous year, or a decrease of Rs. 14,743 over the figures of the preceding year. The figures for the year under report include a sum of Expenditu

Rs. 5,052 paid to the Government Contractors and other private presses *out* of the Press grant, and if this item is deducted, the expenditure is reduced *to* Rs. 1,21,190.

Value of work.

484. The value of work turned out during the year was Rs. 1,32,366 against Rs. 1,58,631 in the previous year, or a decrease of Rs. 26,265 over the figures of the preceding year. This decrease is accounted for by (1) the reduction of work caused by the separation of the Frontier; (2) the general falling off in the amount of work sent to the Press; and (3) by a change in the system of charging for certain descriptions of work, suggested by the Examiner of Government Press Accounts.

Amount of work.

485. The total number of pages set up in all founts of type during the year under report amounted to 47,424 as against 62,255 in the preceding year, exclusive of work done by the Government Contractors and paid for out of the Press grant. The cost per *Pica* page was Re. 1-9-6 against Re. 1-7-9 in 1901-02, or an increase of 1 anna and 9 pies, which is due to the causes mentioned above.

Contract work.

486. The cost of work done by the Contractors for Government Printing for Departments and Offices during 1901-02 and 1902-03 was Rs. 73,953 and Rs. 69,731 respectively.

Machinery.

487. The machines and hand presses are in good working order. The Press was inspected by the Examiner of Government Press Accounts in 1901-02, and most of the reforms suggested by that officer have been carried out.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—15-1.04—486.